

Educational Supplement

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Taxing time for the intellect

Sir Keith Joseph has a reputation for an eternal eagerness to indulge in intellectual debate. Happily, even he can on occasions take a break from this.

After some worthy educationalist had recently spent several minutes haranguing the Education Secretary on the virtues of the system in Sweden, Sir Keith mused for a minute, then reminded musingly: "I well remember Lord Hailsham in one of Ted Heath's shadow cabinets in 1969 saying, 'Ted, the first thing we must do when we come to office is abolish Sweden'."

While I applaud him for that, I do hope Sir Keith's standards of intellectual rigour are not completely disappearing. I am told by Dominic Savage, of the British Educational Equipment Association, that he sent Sir Keith a letter on the subject of price increases in school stationery and received a reply saying: "Dear Mr Savage, thank you for your letter about VAT on books."

No doubt, it had been a long night in the House of Commons.

Plots...or good old inertia?

Hell hath no fury like a researcher scorned. Or, to be more accurate, two researchers. Caroline Cox and John Marks, whose study claiming that grammar schools produced better results than comprehensives caused something of a controversy last year, are preparing another attack on the Department of Education civil servants who, they feel, tried to discredit them and their work.

Baroness Cox tells me that they will be publishing a pamphlet exposing the role of DES officials and stressing that Sir Keith Joseph eventually vindicated their work. She is leaving us in suspense.

Back in the Black

On the subject of the Black Papers, I have just been looking at some of the letters sent to the Black Paper authors by one or two well-known names back in 1970. And they make for rather interesting reading.

One from novelist Iris Murdoch says she approved of the Black Paper (challenging "progressive" education) and was "stunned by hysterical attacks" on it.

Another is from a "great admiral" asking if he can contribute to the next one. That was Malcolm Muggeridge. But for the two most interesting letters, I pick the following. The first is

pense as to whether she will name the "guilty men" at the DES.

The Cox/Marks research and the way it was treated is clearly still a matter of some feeling among the Black Paperites of the National Council for Educational Standards, of which they are both leading members. At its conference last week, Dr Roger Scruton publicly labelled Messrs Christopher Price and Ted Wragge "the vulgarisms" of *The Times Educational Supplement*, for not giving Cox and Marks sufficient respect.

And another leading member, Professor Arthur Pollard, said that DES

officials "nearly bamboozled the Secretary of State, a man outstanding by his integrity and honesty in public life. When they were humbled, they tried to disappear in the inky oblivion of a terrified squid".

But are the bureaucrats at Elizabeth House really left-wing militants, donning their day disguise of pin-striped suit and briefcase before going home to change back into jeans, sweater and "coal not dole" badge?

I have been chatting to Margaret Beckett MP, who as Margaret Jackson was a junior minister at the DES in the last Labour government, and that is not her recollection.

"Most of the civil servants at the DES tried quite hard to be impartial party politically and, if anything, in my view they tried too hard to remain aloof. To say they were going about the place being left-wing is utterly stupid. Some indeed were to the right of centre, but usually where they did appear to be on the other side political, it was really the good old habits of bureaucratic interference and civil service inertia."

"I always used to say that when I left the DES the words, 'That is a matter for the local authority' would be written on my heart."

Escape route on offer

As the ever increasing number of teachers unions battle for the decreasing number of teachers, the National Union of Teachers must, delighting its rivals with its liberal, fair-minded policy on advertising.

The NUT trade union journal, *Teacher*, is running a number of adverts aimed at enticing teachers of the classroom into alternative careers, such as insurance, with "exciting career opportunities" and fringe benefits. Membership of the appropriate trade union is not mentioned as being required in these adverts.

The biggest, from National Life, starts: "If you can't stand Lower Third, sit down and read this. The other, from Allied Health, talks about "challenge, growth, opportunity, success".

Mr Sydney De'Cort, Allied Health's branch manager for London and Essex, says he got the idea to advertise after noticing a former teacher now worked in his office reading copy of the journal.

He said there were quite a number of former teachers in his company including the director of training, made good recruits because of education, good appearance, and ability to learn quickly.

But flattery will get you nowhere. Mr De'Cort had a number of phone calls enquiring about his National Mutual Life only had one.

Mr Peter Singer, managing editor of *The Teacher*, says he does not see there is any dilemma for a writer printing adverts which encourage members into different careers.

"I think the insurance firms have suggested that lots of teachers feel their jobs because of the cuts," said the advertiser any more than *The Times*.

Touche

David Lister

Stop pay for no cover action - l.e.a.s advised

by David Lister

Teachers who refuse to cover for absent colleagues or attend staff meetings are likely to have pay deducted from now on.

A tough strategy to combat industrial action in schools has been set out in a confidential document by employers' leaders on the Council of Local Education Authorities.

The advice, being sent to every l.e.a. in the country, brings to a head the continuing controversy over which teacher activities are contractual and which are not.

It defines as a contractual duty any activity which the authority is satisfied is normally carried out by teachers. It says that in future if teachers refuse to carry out these activities they will be in breach of contract and pay can be deducted.

The new advice is highly significant as industrial action over pay is a distinct likelihood this year and there is

a constant stream of local disputes which result in no cover action and a ban on activities that are believed to be voluntary.

No cover is the most common form of industrial action in schools. It was widely used in last year's pay dispute by the National Union of Teachers, but few NUT members lost pay because of it.

It was during that dispute that several authorities asked for advice on how to combat industrial action.

The new advice makes clear that it will be up to individual l.e.a.s to decide what are breaches of contract. But it does not say that no cover, refusal to attend staff meetings or stay at staff meetings which stretch past the end of school, refusal to invigilate exams which stretch out of school hours, and refusal to attend parents' evenings.

Refusal to undertake midday supervision is unlikely to be seen as a breach of contract.

West Indians still pass fewer exams

by Diane Spencer

West Indian children's exams results improved slightly between 1979 and 1982. But they still lag a long way behind white and Asian pupils, statistics in the Swann report on ethnic minority education will show.

The long-awaited report, due to be published in the next two months, says that West Indian pupils gaining a pass grade in five or more subjects at O level rose from 3 per cent to 6 per cent between 1979 and 1982. But 17 per cent of Asians and 19 per cent of the rest of school-leavers gained higher grades in O and CSE exams.

In English language, ungraded results among West Indians fell from 31 per cent to 25 per cent in the three years and higher grades went up from 9 per cent to 15 per cent.

The comparative figures for Asian children in that subject were 21 per cent, and 29 per cent for other leavers. At A level, five per cent of West Indians gained one pass or more compared with 13 per cent of Asians and the rest of school-leavers. These figures show an increase from 2 to 5 per

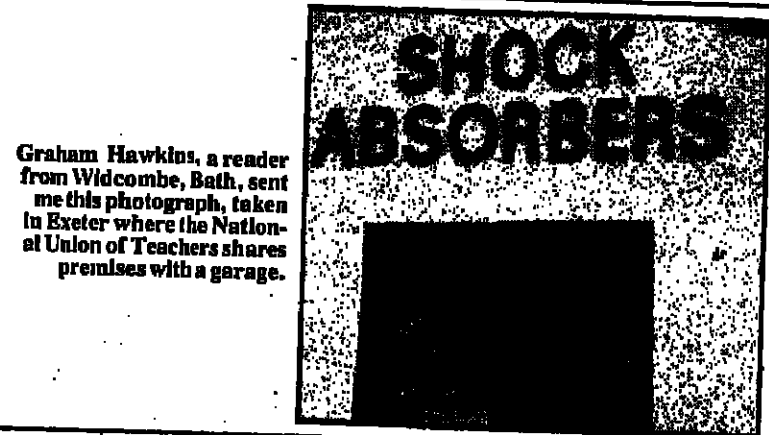
cent for West Indians between 1979 and 1982 and a 1 per cent increase for the two other categories.

At higher grades in mathematics, West Indians also showed a slight improvement with 8 per cent in 1982 compared with 5 per cent in 1979.

These figures were obtained by adding an ethnic question to the Department of Education's annual school-leaver survey. The same exercise was carried out for the interim report of the committee then chaired by Mr Anthony Rampton.

Six education authorities took part in the 1979 survey: Manchester, Brent, Ealing, Bradford, Birmingham and the Inner London Education Authority. Brent declined to take part in the 1982 survey which covered around 6,000 leavers including 600 Asians and 650 West Indians.

The interim report recommended that the ethnic origins of school-leavers should be part of the annual survey, but this has not yet been implemented.



Graham Hawkins, a reader from Widcombe, Bath, sent me this photograph, taken in Exeter where the National Union of Teachers shares premises with a garage.

Knock on the head for a lovely reputation

My sympathies this week to Tudor David, the editor of *Education* magazine, who decided to spend his New Year in Chester covering the North of England Education Conference.

He was attracted particularly by the esoteric nature of the conference, with its theme of the humanities, and the fact that he had never been to Chester, which he had been assured was a beautiful, quiet, restful and ultra-relaxed spot.

Sad to say, he needs a bit more reassuring. On his first night there he was "mugged" by two teenage girls and was later told by a local reporter that they were probably part of the city's heroin problem. When he eventually managed to get back to the teacher training college where he was staying, it was after midnight and the institution had locked its doors.

He could be the first journalist to claim danger money on his expenses for visiting Chester.

David Lister

Unions bypassed over restructuring

by Richard Garner

Employers' leaders go on the offensive today with an appeal over the heads of the teachers' unions to the profession on salary restructuring.

They are asking teachers to ignore what they term "the ten fictions" put out about their new structure package and to press for negotiations on it to be reopened.

In the advertisement in this week's *TES* timed to anticipate the reopening of pay negotiations on Monday, the management panel says its package has been open to "major misunderstandings and suspicions" (page 7).

It amounts to an appeal to the whole of the profession to put pressure on its leaders to return to the structure talks.

But it is also aimed at changing the minds of the teachers' panel and the National Union of Teachers executive, which had used its in-built majority on the panel to bring discussions to a halt.

There is little likelihood of any change of heart, though, especially since the NUT claimed a survey of teachers' workloads - which it published this week - shows full justification for its members earning the equivalent of their salaries 10 years ago without any new conditions of service being attached to their contracts of employment (page 10). A 34 per cent rise would be needed to do that.

It looks, therefore, as though little progress will be made at Monday's meeting of the Burnham committee, which negotiates pay, despite signs

earlier in the week that some agreement had been reached in a meeting between the NUT and Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, to discuss an appraisal system for teachers.

In their advertisement the employers say that it is wrong to state that their assessment proposals are aimed at sacking incompetent teachers, adding: "Professional assessment is bound to identify some outstanding teachers and some teachers who are failing."

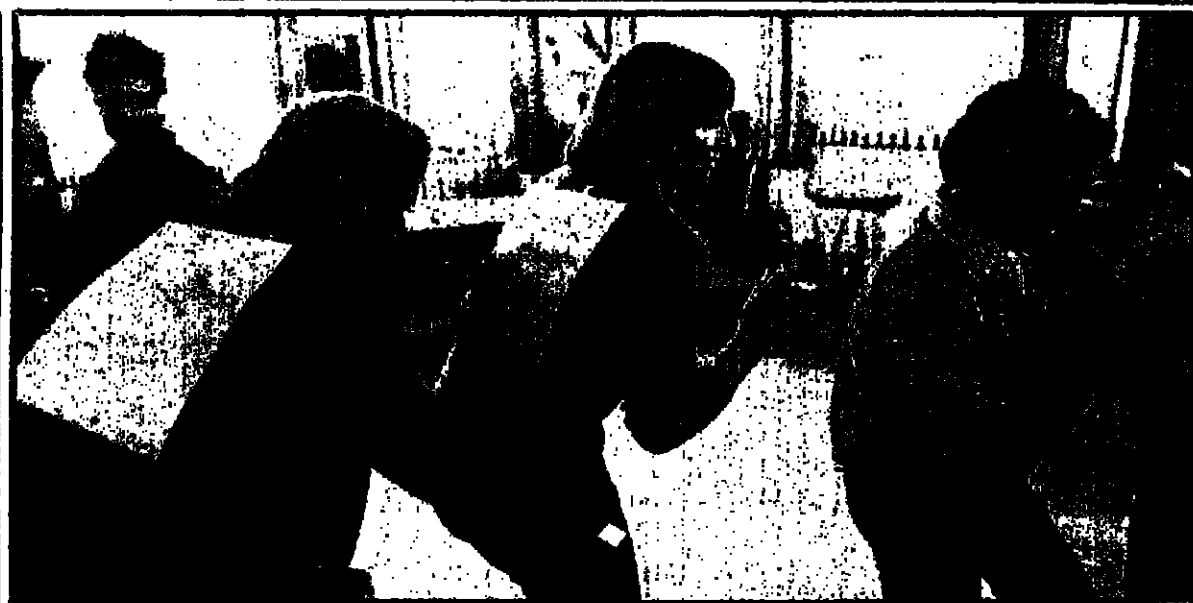
"The first response of any education authority to a teacher who is struggling will be to provide help and support to enable the required standard to be attained. Only if this fails would it be necessary to consider dismissal."

They add that the power already exists to withhold the pay increments of those who fail their assessment - something which has particularly angered the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

They also deny any attempt to worsen teachers' conditions of service, adding that their lunchtime proposals - under which teachers would supervise for two 30-minute periods a week - are "fair" in spreading the load throughout the profession.

On pay, they reject claims that the increases they have outlined are a "pittance", saying that Scale 1 teachers' pay would be increased by 10 per cent.

Continued page 3



Backing paper: these Leicester teachers are not being introduced to the latest conga dance craze - they are taking part in an in-service training course designed to help them cope with difficult pupils. Why are they writing on each other's backs? Turn to page 12 for the answer.

Commission wins NAFE battle

by Mark Jackson

The year-long battle by the local authorities to keep the Manpower Services Commission out of the management of further education ended this week. The surrender terms were agreed between local authority leaders and the commission's chairman on Monday.

The local authority associations - subject in the case of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to confirmation by its members - have agreed to help work out how the MSC

should allocate the £110 million of further education money which will be diverted from the authorities' annual rate support grant from 1986, and how it will supervise its spending.

The authorities' cooperation will be provided through a joint working group required to make its recommendations by the end of May. Ostensibly the consultations on how to manage the money to be channelled through the MSC will be only part of a remit which would involve assessing

the effectiveness of the existing arrangements for work-related non-advanced further education; but in practice the group is unlikely to have time to deal with the wider issue.

Mrs Nicole Harrison, the AMA's education chairman, said on Tuesday that it was clear that the authorities had lost the battle because they had not been able to maintain a united stand.

School to Work, page 17

PEOPLE...

Mrs Josephine Wagerman to become head of the JFS voluntary aided comprehensive school, north London, in April on the retirement of Mr Leslie Galt. She was formerly deputy head of the school.

Mr John Bowles to be director of continuing education at the University of Essex. He was formerly a lecturer in the University's department of computer science.

Mr R Williams, senior assistant director and chief adviser in Gwynedd has been appointed principal of Normal College, Bangor, to succeed Dr J Davies, who will be retiring in April.

Mr Ian Johnston to be chief executive, training division, of the Manpower Services Commission, in succession to Mr Roger Dawe, who is moving, on promotion to the Department of Employment.

Mr John Dale, head of Tellenhall College in Wolverhampton, to be chairman of the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools. He will hold the office for two years.

Mr Robin Peverett, head of Dulwich College Preparatory School, Cranbrook, Kent, is the 1985 chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.

CONFERENCES...

February 12 "Spanning the Generation Gap" - a one-day national conference on educational ventures involving young people and older adults at Friends House, London NW1, organized by the Forum on the Rights of Elderly people and Education (FREE). Speakers include Lady Plowden, Harry Ree, and John Wilcock. The afternoon session will bring together a panel of people involved in projects, including Help the Aged, CSI,

Action in Retirement Centre, Sunderland Training and Trading Company (a YTS scheme) and Pensioners' Link. Details from Dianne Norton, 60 Piccadilly Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL. Tel 01-640 5431.

February 20 Association for the Study of Modern and Contemporary France (Oxford Section) conference with Hervé Hamon and René Hémond on "Ouvrage d'enseignement et France" at the Nelson Mandela, Northam Road, Oxford. Please apply, with a cheque for £3.50 made out to the ASM and CF (Oxford) by February 6 to the address above.

February 26 "Handwriting: Research, Assessment and Implications for Practice" - a one-day conference to be held at the Centre for teachers, University of London. Speakers include Dr Richard Lansdown, Naomi Hartnell, Christopher Lewis, Sil Michael, and Joan Cambridge.

Details from the Adviser to Teachers, University Centre for Teachers, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL.

February 27 Institute of Environmental Health annual conference on "Pollution in Perspective" at the Assembly Hall, Dartford Campus, Thames Polytechnic, Caddell Lane, Dartford, Kent. Details from the Conference secretary, Mrs P. Jefford, "Greenways", Church Close, Mereworth, Maidstone, Kent. Registrations should be received by January 31.

March 2 "The Special Needs Child is Your Concern" - a one-day conference on the implications of the 1981 Education Act, particularly for those in mainstream schools, organized by the College of Precursors Metropolitan Region and to be held at Harrow College of Higher Education. (This is a repeat

of the oversubscribed October 1984 conference.) Details from Geoffrey Edwards, 15 Sussex Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge, Middx UB8 1BN.

EVENTS...

January 23 NAPE: Inaugural meeting of the Brighton and Hove branch of the National Association for Primary Education, at St Luke's First School, St Luke's Terrace, Brighton, at 7.30pm. Anyone interested in primary education is welcome to hear Len Cowie, former staff inspector for primary education in Surrey. Details from Jill Dornelly, Brighton T70777.

January 23 Association of Teachers of Social Sciences open meeting at 3.30pm at the London School of Economics. The main speaker will be Colin Robinson, of the Secondary Examinations Council, on GCSE.

January 28 Meeting of the Black Teachers in Language Education at 4.30pm at the Institute of Education, Room 705, Bedford Way, London WC1, to discuss the role of black teachers in language education. Further details from Mr Saeed Al-Jabir, 01-672 1764. This is a recently formed organization of black teachers of English as a foreign or second language based in London. It aims to improve the quality of language teaching and the status of teachers.

March 10-17 "Danish Adult Education" a course to be held at the Askov Folkhighschool, Jutland and Copenhagen, organized by the Danish Institute. It is for teachers and administrators in adult education and aims to present the historical and social background to Danish adult education and

educational policy and planning, as well as to discuss it in an international context. Applications to the Danish Institute, 2 Kulturvet, DK 1175, Copenhagen, by February 15.

March 16-17 and 23-24 Cycling certificate courses organized by the English Schools Cycling Association and the British Cycling Coaching Scheme. Applications for the first, to be held at Eastway Cycle Circuit, to Jordan, Eastway Cycle Circuit, Temple Mills Lane, London E15; and for the second, to be held at Melvern Hills YHA, to G Greenfield, 157 Kingsdene Avenue, Weston, Southampton SO2 9JR. The course fee is £25 and the examination fee £5.

March 31-April 4 National Association for Primary Education residential course for lecturers in teacher education who are being required to change from secondary to primary work, to be held at Worcester College of Higher Education. Details from Dan Wickstead, NAPE Residential Course, Worcester College of Higher Education, Henwick Grove, Worcester WR2 6AJ.

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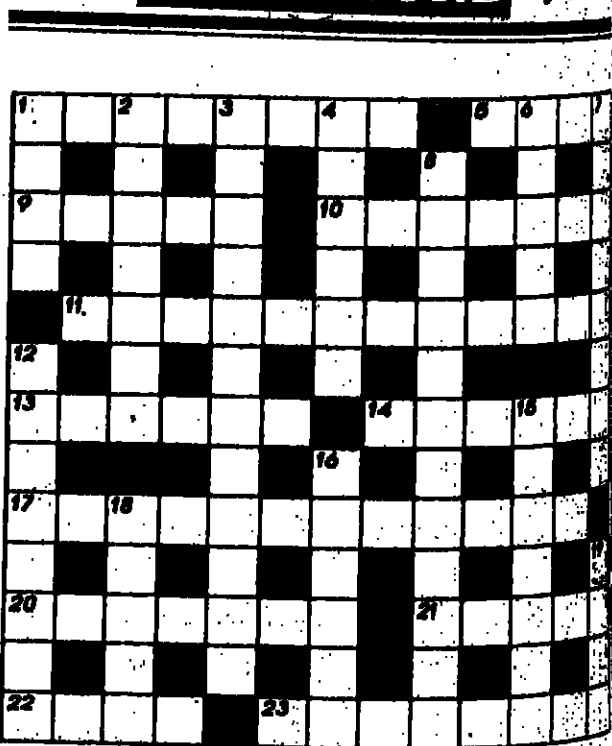
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No 186 CROSSWORD by Ruth



Across

1 Right-o, darling! (4,4)

5 Notes (4)

9 They must ships for voyage, we hear (5)

10 A length like a rest (3,4)

11 Showed bad spirit, having started badly (12)

13 Get the better of the teacher (6)

14 Very likely a peculiar boy (4,2)

17 Confidently (10)

20 Upset a caterer in a domestic row (7)

21 Main meal without a starter? It won't please this man (5)

Down

1 Take another course in sewing (4)

2 To someone is of no avail (7)

3 Faint at having a capital loss? (4,4)

4 A number tall out East, in case (6)

6 A fat lot to drink (5)

7 The son of context that goes on in the ring (4-4)

8 Pasciello I put on once perhaps (12)

12 I am going about as a business man (8)

15 I am going about as a business man (8)

16 Full of local lore (10)

19 Power drive (8)

20 Source of power, the kind you get in the kitchen (10)

22 Regrets the ways of the French (4)

23 Quality that needs raising? (8)

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How Yorkshire headteachers see the NUT strike affecting their schools.

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Death of a teacher

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Caught in the crossfire

Mr Jackson Hall, the director of education for Sunderland, who this week was installed as president of the Society of Education Officers, used the occasion of his presidential address to deplore the long-term trend towards central control in the education systems of England and Wales.

This, you might say, is an unsurprising piece of news. Chief education officers are always doing this. They are well placed to watch the process. They are sandwiched between the local politicians and the national politicians and as the tension between the centre and the periphery increases, it is they who have to find a *modus vivendi*. As the instrument by which the central government imposes its will on the local authorities is financial, this means it is usually the senior educational administrators who have to play a large part in the distasteful task of explaining and justifying education cuts to the teachers and the public.

The process of creeping centralism which Mr Hall describes has been going on for at least a quarter of a century. And although Sir Keith Joseph has managed to extract from this long-term trend some increased authority for the holder of his own office, it would be too simple to see the change in the balance of power as one in which the DES has benefited while the local authorities have lost out.

In reality, education has lost out at the local level; the education committees have lost their quasi-privileged position as a result of local government reform and the delayed but inevitable consequences of changes in the way education is financed. No less, education has lost out at

the national level with the initiative moving away from the DES to the Departments of Industry and Employment, against the background of blanket financial controls exercised by the Department of the Environment.

It is true that Sir Keith has discovered some real controls of his own, mainly in the areas of examinations and therefore, of the secondary school curriculum and teacher training; and even the modest financial device of Education Support Grants is a step towards more positive leadership from the DES. But this is on a small scale alongside the activities of the Manpower Services Commission and the influence it wields as a result of the large central funds it is able to dispense.

Mr Hall is right to criticise the way in which the DES is now interpreting its functions as the central government department responsible for education policy. "Its policy," he says, "seems to confuse leadership, which the Secretary of State should exercise and which could be healthy and fruitful, and assertive management which could lead to a version of control that the Secretary of State himself would be the first to reject." The point is well taken. Senior civil servants have been conditioned to admire management and managerial qualities. They attend courses, read books, learn the language — they absorb the virtues of tough management which, for most of the time, are inappropriate to their functions, especially in respect of a service like education which is decentralised to elected local authorities with their own legitimate political and managerial priorities.

It is one thing, however, to criticise the Secretary of State and the top brass of the DES;

what about the i.e.s.s. and their eccentricities? There is no copper-bottomed generalization about English education, except to say that it is patchy. But what if it is in the national interest to make it less so, or even to insist on a high standard everywhere? Mr Hall understands the argument well.

It is of course undeniable that i.e.s.s. collectively, appear to shamble along, out of step, and struggling all over the place, and that to appreciate local government requires a sophisticated taste, a complex morality, and a belief in freedom that can live with its occasional coarseness. Tidy minds with a predilection for order and logic, or business minds accustomed to the simplicities of line management and balance sheets may shudder at the sight.

There is no surer way of trying to deflect criticism than to attribute it to people with tidy minds, which the English always find repugnant. The fact is that we are now living in a period when people of widely different shades of opinion have come to want a bit more tidiness and reliability in education. There is no reason why this, in itself, should be used as an excuse for central control, but central control is what will come unless the local authorities and the teachers can deliver, or at least show willing to deliver, something like consistency and reliability.

By an irony which will not be lost on Mr Hall's colleagues in the DES, his attack on centralisation coincides with a dispute in Newham where a chief education officer is in danger of getting the rough end of the localist stick. A situation seems to have developed in which the leaders of the i.e.s. (who happen to be members of the hard left) have fallen out with their CEO and, mutual confidence, having been lost, are seeking his resignation. The

terms are still subject to negotiation, and the status of the CEO, whose office is "touchy statute" it could be a matter on which they may ultimately be invited to rule.

The circumstances are open to interpretation. It seems that Newham has not been receptive to the advice a responsible administrator has had to give them about school closures, mergers, teacher colleges, not to mention unofficial action by teachers. Giving unpalatable advice is sometimes part of the job of a responsible officer. Normal working relationships can be established which enable the necessary personal and political adjustments to be made. Not so, however, if the CEO gets caught in the crossfire between local and central government. Local politicians are entitled to a top administrator who enjoys the confidence; but as a top administrator he will find himself in a highly exposed position. If, for example, the authority were determined to use the law, or without breaking the law to act in a way as to bring the efficiency and adequacy of the education service into question.

As a number of i.e.s.s. shape up to continue their work with Ministers it becomes increasingly important to the authorities concerned to say that they are acting in accordance with professional advice. Where does that leave the conscientious professional when his advice is unwelcome?

The law may provide protection or it may not, but in the end, the response to political pressure has to be political rather than legal: in this case, once again, the political response of central government to local: all almost certainly will not be to the taste of Mr Hall and his fellow administrators.

COMMENT

Has a thaw set in?

Next week's meeting of the Burnham Committee, is made much more interesting by the apparent thaw in relations between the NUT and the Secretary of State (page 1). Their encounter last Monday was arranged two months ago in the immediate wake of the letter which Sir Keith sent out threatening the teachers with legislation if no scheme could be introduced by agreement. This letter infuriated the NUT and helped to supplant the structure talks, but by the time the day of the meeting came round, both the teachers and the minister had had some second thoughts and were eager to lower the temperature. The NUT representatives indicated that they were not unalterably opposed to all forms of appraisal. Sir Keith grabbed the olive branch and suggested more talks, bringing in the other unions and the local authorities.

Afterwards, the NUT was at pains to suggest that Sir Keith had moderated his demands. DES sources, while hastening to welcome the NUT's new realism, insisted that there was no weakening in Sir Keith's determination that there should be a link between pay and performance (and therefore appraisal and rewards). These differences of interpretation can be explained in terms of the NUT's political needs, and those of the Secretary of State. The thaw is good. Further talks may be helpful. There is, as yet, no substantive change in the positions adopted, though there has been a more moderate tone of voice all round and this may be what is most encouraging.

Sir Keith's interview with Professor Ted Wragg, broadcast on Tuesday evening, lent colour to the suggestion that Sir Keith has had a change of

heart. Asked about the link between appraisal and merit pay he said: "It may be there's an option and I shall be interested to hear arguments about that... It may be that a system [of appraisal] detached from pay might, make sense — I'm open to argument about that." This apparent flexibility contrasts sharply with the rigidity which Sir Keith tried to impose on the employers when they were putting the finishing touches to their offer on structure. Sir Keith now seems coyly determined to distance himself from the employers.

Where does this leave Burnham on Monday? A long way from agreement; but it is important to respond to the thaw by finding a way forward which builds on the NUT's more constructive approach and Sir Keith's diplomatic hints. It still remains true that there is no serious prospect of an above-the-odds offer from the employers without a deal on structure and a new contract; true also that there will have to be a breakthrough if this is to be achieved in time to affect salaries in 1985-86. But this must be the aim still, and it must be hoped that parallel talks between the teachers, the authorities and Sir Keith on appraisal, outside the Burnham Committee, will help to bring this about. Though it is possible, in logic, to conceive of an appraisal scheme outside a package on structure and conditions of service, it is not clear what leverage there would be to push this through without the carrot of a new pay deal to match the stick of appraisal and a new contract.

What is now at issue is whether the NUT realises this, or whether Doug McAvoy's rhetoric has deceived the union as a whole as well as himself. It is much more likely that the men and women who staff the schools are pretty realistic and know in their bones that there are no big, string-less, pay rises on offer now or in the foreseeable future. For good measure, Neil Kinnock made clear to a television interviewer last weekend, that this brute fact would still be true even if Labour won



Signs of a thaw?

the next election. Sir Keith's attempt to wave the big stick has done nothing to help. Perhaps a softer line will be more effective. It would be nice to think his radio interview is a prelude to the withdrawal of his legislative threats, notwithstanding his deliberate repetition of the warnings at Chester three weeks ago. At all events, Monday's Burnham meeting may now be a less stormy affair than appeared probable a few weeks ago; though CLEA's tough new line (page 1) may stir things up. An immediate breakdown now looks less likely. How long this breathing space will last isn't clear, but it is up to negotiators of goodwill to make the most of it.

CEE rides yet again

As the man from the DES said last week, when confronted with the news that the GCE boards planned to keep the Certificate of Extended Education going in defiance of Government policy, it would "make the post-16 educa-

tional map untidy". Now comes the news that the Royal Society of Arts, with an equally untidy disregard for the logic of a comprehensive takeover by the Certificate of Pre-vocational Education, has a mind to carry on offering its own tried and trusted pre-vocational examinations, in competition with the new certificate (page 3).

Untidy is one word for it; it might more accurately be described as "an inchoate mess". It has come as no surprise that *The TES* has been deluged with requests for reprints of Susannah Kirkman's background briefing on the 14-18 pre-voc scene, which appeared in our January 11 issue.

So, given the confusion that reigns in the schools, and the obvious need to produce a more coherent and useful programme for the young people who make up that now ageing phenomenon, the new sixth, it is legitimate to ask whether it is genuinely their needs that the opposing forces have at heart or how far it is their own vested interests.

As usual, the answer is a bit of both. Certainly there are plenty of accusations of empire-building flying around (with few of the protagonists inhibited by notes in their own eyes) and the Joint Board of the City and Guilds of London Institute and BTEC does seem particularly vulnerable to that charge. As Max Morris noted in these pages last March, it was left by the Education Secretary to get on with producing syllabuses and examinations for the Certificate of Pre-vocational Education with virtually none of the consultation and scrutiny that are, still going into the plans for the 16-plus exam. Elbowed aside from participating effectively in an area where they have experience and know-how, the other exam boards are well qualified to criticise and offer constructive alternatives (and at the same time protect their own interests).

But what about the interests of the

schools, and the young people themselves? It is true that some schools have hung on to CEE because they offer it out of their own resources, as in many areas they fear that only further education colleges will be equipped to provide CPVE courses, which therefore become a threat to their own sixth forms.

That should not in itself be sufficient argument against CPVE which is designed to be of more positive vocational value to non-A level students than the CEE, which developed as a general education extension of the CSE. More pupils began to stay on after CSE is, in itself, remarkable and perhaps significant. It has caught on and expanded, in spite of being a prolonged sentence of death. All of which suggests that the CEE, by some of the doomed RSA courses, has been meeting a real demand in school sixth forms.

There is the nub of the problem. Sir Keith Joseph and the Joint Board of the post-16 sector dividing nearly by a level or CPVE students perhaps into sixth form or FE. The schools know that their pupils will often do not present nearly as clear-cut cases. They want courses and qualifications to keep their options open longer. They don't have to be a vested interest in keen to meet that demand, though obviously it helps.

no comment

"The registration fees for the August Congress are full fees: members £40, single day: members £10, guests will be £10 and there is a concessionary fee of £8 for members, school teachers, retired and unemployed members."



Doug McAvoy: sympathetic noises.

Unions bypassed on restructuring

Continued from page 1
could earn up to £3,244 a year extra and Scale 2 teachers another £2,203. However, their advertisement was placed before a crucial meeting this week between Sir Keith and the NUT executive following his threat to introduce legislation to compel local authorities to assess their teachers if a voluntary agreement could not be reached.

The meeting was surprisingly amicable and in an agreed statement Sir Keith undertook to see if the local authorities and the other teachers' unions would join with them to discuss assessment.

At the same time the NUT came away with the impression that Sir Keith had come out against linking assessment to pay. Such a feeling was reinforced by an interview with Professor Ted Wragg the Education Secretary later gave on BBC Radio 4 in which he said: "But it may well be the system detached from pay might make sense — I'm open to argument about that."

The NUT also felt the meeting had helped explode what it calls the "public myth" that it is against assessment.

However, DES sources pointed out that Sir Keith had not ruled out linking pay and performance during his meeting with the NUT.

The employers were pleased with the meeting. Both they and the NAS/UWT appeared to think that the NUT might be accepting assessment without any extra pay by pursuing the talks with Sir Keith.

The full NUT executive will meet next week to consider the outcome of Monday's meeting. Mr Doug McAvoy, its deputy general secretary, said the "spirit of the exchange" would be a key factor for the unions, adding: "If they make sympathetic noises, the atmosphere won't be soured. We would then want another meeting in a fortnight."

Teachers are seeking a rise of at least £1,200 a year for every teacher and the introduction of a single salary scale for the profession.

Meanwhile, in its response to the employers' proposals, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association said they could lead to a stagnant profession with fewer promotion incentives.

The importance of developing a "non-threatening" form of assessment for teachers will be spelled out in an NUT policy document published next week, Sarah Bayliss writes. The document will establish that the union supports assessment and appraisal where the aim is to promote teachers' professional development and to improve the quality of the education service.

CPVE threatened by its rivals

by Susannah Kirkman

The revolt against the new Certificate of Pre-vocational Education is growing. In a new move, the Royal Society of Arts this week threatened to continue offering its own pre-vocational schemes as rivals to the CPVE if the Joint Board for Pre-vocational Education did not change its policies.

The RSA has accused the Joint Board of abandoning the original aims of CPVE for commercial gain. Mr Martin Cross, the Examination Director of the RSA, claimed that the

controlling examining bodies on the Joint Board, the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Business and Technician Education Council, had changed the focus of CPVE from pre-vocational to vocational education to protect their profits. The pre-vocational market was shrinking as TVET expanded, Mr Cross said.

"The Joint Board has tried to make CPVE all things to all men. It could well collapse under the strain," Mr Cross told *The TES*.

The Joint Board had rebuffed contributions to CPVE from RSA. Mr Cross blamed the joint-board for the GCE board's decision to offer the Certificate of Extended Education in competition to the CPVE.

Mr Cross believes that schools are "floundering in the dark" and need more support to tackle the CPVE. Last November, the RSA and the Southern Regional Examining Board submitted proposals showing how schools and

colleges could translate the CPVE framework into integrated courses. But the Joint Board refused to accredit the scheme.

Mr Basil Henson, the Joint Secretary of the Joint Board, has denied that the RSA's current vocational preparation schemes pose a threat to the CPVE, but he admitted that the society's plans would cause confusion. The CPVE was originally intended to subsume other pre-vocational courses at 17-plus.

Liverpool spending £9m over budget

by Biddy Passmore

Liverpool education authority would have to sack 650 teachers and lecturers and more than 1,400 other staff to get back within its planned budget for the current year, councillors have been told.

A report to the city's education committee by Mr Kenneth Antcliffe, the director of education, said staff cuts on this scale would be needed to wipe out expected overspending of some £9m on the education budget of £133m.

But Mr Dominic Brady, Labour chairman of the committee, told *The TES* this week he was convinced that, with the support of teacher unions, the education service could carry on without having to make cuts.

He said the Labour group planned an education budget for next year that would not only maintain present policies but would boost spending in some areas, such as clothing and other welfare benefits, bringing the expected deficit up to about £14m.

In a direct challenge to teacher unions — who last year refused to back the council's defiant stance against Government cuts — he said: "If they don't support us, I'd like them to submit a list of 650 names they'd like to see sacked by the council."

But he dismissed the idea of a formal contract between teachers and the council to safeguard minimum provision as "a red herring."

Although not a victim of rate-capping in 1985-86, Liverpool is about to embark on a head-on challenge to the Government's plans to control local spending.

It is one of 20 Labour-controlled councils who agreed last week to approve a budget on March 7 but not to raise a rate until Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, has been

forced to the negotiating table.

Asked about the threat to teachers' jobs when the council ran out of money, Mr Brady said: "Certainly the situation is serious but we believe at the end of the day extra resources will be made available." Last year, the Government had continued to pay Rate Support Grant to the city until a budget was agreed in July, he added.

Meanwhile, Conservative-led Bradford decided this week to threaten Mr Jenkin with legal action if he did not give them a satisfactory explanation for their low spending target within seven days. The council says the target is £4m lower than it should be because of a miscalculation. Its legal advisers believe the prospects of getting the figure overturned by judicial review in the High Court are good.

Thirteen education authorities are among the 23 Labour councils considered to be prime candidates for rate-capping next year. Mr Patrick Jenkin will announce his second "hit list" in July, Mike Durham writes. This week the authorities considered most likely to be rate-capped for the first time met in North Tyneside to launch a campaign against the Rates Act.

The i.e.s.s. represented were: Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Cleveland, Tameside, Wigan, Gateshead, Cheshire, Knowsley, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Rochdale, and St Helens, as well as Sheffield, which is facing rate-capping this year.

North Tyneside education chairman Mr Steve Byers said that if his i.e.s. was rate-capped it would have to make savings of £5.8 million. It would have to scrap its school meals service, and all nursery education, cut capitation by half and shed 200 teaching posts.

Strike over docked pay threat

by Richard Garner

Members of the NAS/UWT went on strike in 10 schools in Conservative-controlled Trafford Council in protest at the decision to dock £1 from the pay of every teacher who refused to cover for an absent colleague during last autumn's national pay dispute.

In all, 87 teachers walked out for up to half a day each resulting in 2500 children missing lessons. More strikes are planned.

Last autumn the authority docked pay from all teachers who refused to cover. But — after negotiations with the NAS/UWT — it decided to opt for the national damages instead and refund the rest of the money if the teachers took no further industrial action.

However, it warned pay would be docked again if there was any repeat of the action this year.

Meanwhile, in Labour-controlled Doncaster, the NAS/UWT is also threatening strike action over an authority threat to dock the pay of teachers who refuse to cover for absent colleagues in a row over staffing cuts.

Caning Bill delayed in Commons

The Government's controversial corporal punishment Bill had its Second Reading delayed on Tuesday through pressure of Commons business, writes Biddy Passmore.

A substantial number of Tory backbenchers expect to speak against the Bill when its Second Reading takes place next Monday. They will include Mr Harry Greenway, vice-chairman of the Tory backbench education committee.

But some — including Mr Greenway — are unlikely to vote against the Bill for fear of appearing to side with the abolitionists.

The National Association of Head Teachers wrote to all MPs this week saying that the Bill's obligation on schools to keep a register of children who could be beaten was "a quite unwarranted imposition" and claiming that it would be better to record only the names of exempted children. It called on the Government to withdraw the Bill.

The Children's Legal Centre this week described the Bill as "an obscene reflection of British society's attitudes to children".

Cover ban row hits schools

Only two schools have sent children home as a result of the unofficial ban by the Inner London Teachers' Association of the National Union of Teachers on covering for absent colleagues, the Inner London Education Authority said this week.

Meanwhile, seven teachers still face disciplinary action for refusing to cover. A special school and a secondary school are the two schools affected. The action has worried ILTA leaders because they fear losing the support of parents in the run-up to the campaign against rate-capping. The NUT says the action is being taken because the authority has failed to fill all the 300 extra posts for supply cover teachers they agreed to create last year.

Two groups are fighting for the leadership of the ILTA, the biggest branch of the NUT. Its current general secretary has threatened one of his rivals' supporters with union disciplinary action.

Rival left-wing groupings are contesting the leadership of the 13,500-

strong association — just two years after they mounted a joint campaign to win control from its former general secretary, Mr Bob Richardson.

Mr Richard Rieser, the present general secretary, has written to Mr Hugh Pierce, the union's chief solicitor, warning that he might take disciplinary action over an article written in an internal bulletin of the Socialist Teachers' Alliance, which is fielding a candidate against him in this year's elections.



Richard Rieser

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Competence for all in UK Ltd

Notwithstanding the utterances of its chief executive and work so far commissioned, at the time of writing the Manpower Services Commission has yet officially to implement policy on *Competence and Competitions*, the Institute of Manpower Studies report published by the National Economic Development Office and the MSC in August.

There is, however, another report around: that from a Lords Select Committee on *Youth Training in the EEC*. Discussion of both seems worthwhile, not only because the attention they have received from the MSC lacks parity, but also because I believe the two reports should be regarded as complementing each other.

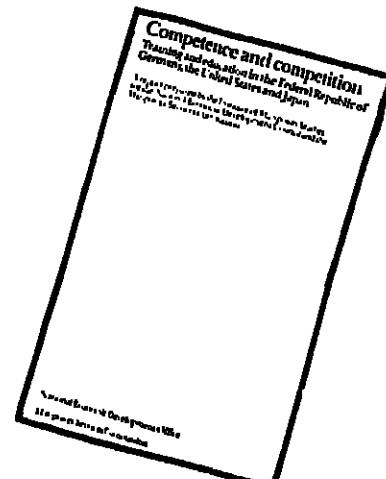
Both are critical of the status and quality of vocational education and training (VET) in the UK. Both compare the UK unfavourably with other industrialized countries. Both are concerned that young people should be better qualified.

The IMS report is concerned with a wider age range than school leavers, but its emphasis on the output of engineers tends to restrict its usefulness and in particular provides a rather narrow base of data for some of its conclusions. The Lords report, on the other hand, provides, through its memoranda and evidence, a stronger database both with respect to Europe and Britain. Its recommendations unfortunately stop short of adult VET, as this was beyond its remit.

Neither report deals specifically with the relationship between VET and unemployment, but both emphasize the need for employment flexibility. Both reports support the participation of young people in education and training programmes for longer periods and both call for a greater capital investment into VET to bring us more in line with our competitors.

Between them, and not for the first time, both reports confirm the thesis that as a nation, the UK has a low regard for education/training beyond the compulsory school-leaving age. Investment is low; funding is uneven; our notions of skill and competence are old-fashioned, determined more by individual relations agreement than by individual talent; our provision is too rigid; and there is some evidence to indicate that even where VET is provided, its basic standard is low.

Jack Mansell argues that the best way forward for vocational education and training would be to tune up the FE system rather than threaten it with extinction



compared to our competitors.

There are many, and I am one, who are disturbed to see that neither of these reports indicates that any progress has been made. The Lords report criticizes the monitoring of the Youth Training Schemes; the IMS report criticizes the lack of basic educational skills of school leavers; both reports imply a lack of motivation endemic to a significant proportion of our workforce, and its management.

These are problems that have persisted over many decades, and in this respect neither report does much more than update and reify data and conclusions that have applied for years.

In its original (1981) New Training Initiative document, the MSC raised the question as to whether legislation was necessary to make progress. The Further Education Curriculum Review and Development Unit response to that particular question was: "In the light of the lack of progress over the last quarter of a century... and having regard to the present confused and confusing pattern of financial support for young people, the FEU is unequivocally in favour of some form of legislation... The legislation should underpin all three major (NTI) objectives... It should seek to remove the many anomalies that at present exist... It should also seek to create a framework allowing proper negotiation and consultation to take place... necessary to achieve the fulfilment of the initiative".

More than three years later, no real

progress appears to have been made with respect to the equity of funding, with respect to our competitiveness with respect to the status of VET. The IMS report rather sadly concludes that "the UK could not reasonably aspire to the rates of adult participation in work-related education and training which are found in Japan and the US... but we should not be satisfied with less than the German rate of 12 per cent".

Yet the German system is heavily supported by legislation, which has produced a stable system with the objective that every person entering the labour market should be occupationally competent and qualified, either as a skilled worker or as a graduate from higher education.

The IMS report also states that in Germany "... initial VET cannot and should not be geared to current skill requirements, and should be wider than the acquisition of technical skills". Now, on the assumption that we are no less talented than the Germans, it is possible to conclude that their legislation simply results in, or reflects, a greater commitment by employers, unions and trainees to VET, than exists in the UK. It also results in, or reflects, a wider definition of - and greater opportunity to acquire - skilled and/or qualified status.

From this analysis it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that our "voluntary" system has failed and the 12 per cent that is being called for by the IMS must be backed up by legislation. Add to this the Lords' recommendation that "every young person should have the opportunity of a training programme lasting at least one year after the YTS foundation year. Wherever possible this further training should lead to a recognized occupational qualification" and the possibility of our present narrowly-based voluntary system delivering this, becomes unrealistic.

It is not, however, a main objective of this commentary to press for a VET system supported by a legislative framework. I would regard that case as long since made, and its application must surely be simply a matter of time. It is possibly more important to note the curricular implications of both reports. The capacity of the German system to "train for stock" has as one implication the availability of VET beyond the first year.

The IMS recommendation that the UK should withdraw 16 and 17-year-olds from the labour market must have as a consequence the construction of VET schemes that in no way can be misconstrued as cheap labour.

The Lords' conclusion calling for a common status for all young people in the UK is therefore complementary to this, and this too points towards a comprehensive planned programme of education/training for all - not just for YTS candidates. Any formal deferment of school-leavers into the labour market must be based on a consensus of all concerned and backed-up by legislation; otherwise the situation will remain as it now is, where continued education/training is often traded-off for employment.

Both reports support the concept of performance, and its assessment and accreditation based on competence. The FEU has said (in *Towards a Competence-Based System*, August 1984) that competence is a good way to raise standards, but what is required is a wider definition of competence

that is associated with working life. "The distinction between employment, self-employment and unemployment are fragile and the impact of new technology will make them more so". Both in its YTS rationale and in its adult training strategy, the MSC has recognized that training must equip individuals with general as well as specific competences and a capacity for personal development.

What has also to be realized is that simply focusing on outcomes by defining competence and constructing tests, is not enough to provide the right kind of competence. The "driving test" analogy does not really stand up to close inspection: good instructors should, anyway, be trained and registered, and the accident/injury rate due to certificated drivers is horrendous.

The process of "delivering" the acquisition of competence and validating its testing are two essential elements that cannot be omitted from any competence-based system of training/education. I therefore find somewhat disturbing the easy dismissal of processes, institutions and means in favour of outcomes and ends, as if this was a logical conclusion to the IMS data.

The dividing line between genuine argument for new approaches to training/education, and fashionable catch-all analogies and phrases usually implying cheaper and faster methods, is a tenuous one. Its identification requires expert knowledge, careful articulation and constant vigilance to competence, any more than there is to the changing of attitudes and the generation of commitment. An improved contribution from the FHE system towards improved levels of competence requires an objective appraisal of strengths and weaknesses, rather than a continuous rhetoric of criticism and threat of privatization.

There are many criticisms that can rightly be made of FHE institutions. Marketing, in the fullest sense of the word, is lacking. This is in part historical, in part structural, and it also reflects inadequate staff development. What has happened is that many of those who have, correctly, identified the lack of entrepreneurial facility in the FE system have too easily extrapolated their criticism into other areas. No one who has accurately observed the advanced vocational knowledge, skills and equipment-based techniques that colleges and polytechnics have, traditionally provided, can seriously deny their key role in any system of VET.

The modernization of knowledge, skills and equipment is not taking place quickly enough in the FHE curriculum that it can only in part be due to the institutions and their staff. The FE examining and validating bodies, on whose committees "UK Ltd" is well represented, are largely responsible for the body of knowledge it insists on being included in syllabuses.

An antidote to a surfeit of facts and figures is the inculcation of more key learning skills. But in the identification of the new skills required, the FHE system could be better assisted by the trainers in industry/commerce as well as by the examining bodies. Few industrial representatives are willing to stop ordering from the colleges the skills associated with traditional craft and technician occupations.

FEU initiatives in attempting to obtain a consensus on the core skills in both engineering and commerce, are often having to make headway in the face of vested interests and ignorance, as much outside the FHE system as inside. In the provision of advanced equipment-based techniques, particularly in those areas associated with new technology, there are resource constraints well outside the control of colleges and polytechnics.

What is required is a more suitably financial basis for providing and amortizing expensive capital equipment in colleges/polytechnics. PICKUP and other short entrepreneurial courses are more often than not run on the back of equipment for mainstream courses. These latter courses provide the stable base for local initiatives.

It follows from the above that as we get nearer to the issue of quality in VET the lack of apparent responsiveness of the education/training sys-

tem can be increasingly defined in terms of lack of analysis, articulation and action, on both sides of the education/training fence. All this is undoubtedly reflects the lack of investment in the system reported in *Competence and Competitions*. I would suggest that the most productive way forward would be to tune-up the system rather than threaten it with extinction.

There is also another valuable notion that the FE system has to take. Many would support the Lords' conclusions that the education, training and employment of young people should be brought together in a more understood framework; that special help must be given to the disadvantaged; and that careers guidance should be improved. These conclusions could, and should, apply equally well to adults, but whether for young people or adults there is little evidence that "UK Ltd" sees these functions as its responsibility. This is why I am above that these reports should be regarded as complementary. Between them they make a convincing case for upgrading the status of training, bringing together the education and training system based on performance and for providing opportunity as support for all learners.

In generally supporting the data presented in both reports, I am as convinced that all the recommendations made by IMS and MSC cannot arise from the data. For example, moving a one-year YTS scheme towards occupational competence is necessarily a logical outcome of it.

It may accelerate progress towards the German system of training in stock, but in Germany this system backed up by opportunities to do further training if the initial training does not obtain employment. Now comprehensive continuation of opportunity is available in the UK. Even the House of Lords recommendation in post-YTS training of an extra year must be regarded as a temporary solution to the need for a permanent and continuous training/education/training opportunity.

More important, perhaps, is the fact that the much envied US and Japanese systems rely heavily on courses of broad competence and general education. Pushing vocational education down into the 14-16 curriculum without ensuring balance does not appear to be the solution adopted by our competitors. Indeed, the wish to go to the more easily simulated German model with its narrowness of training, but without its legislative framework and its employer commitment, could be a flawed decision.

It is disturbing therefore that the House of Lords report has received a little attention, for in many respects it provides a more humane perspective to the problem that does *Competence and Competitions*. There are some recommendations in the IMS report that require more attention.

Both reports describe quite vividly the deficiencies that exist in the vocational education and training of the UK working population. Few, including the MSC, can escape blame for this, but many in education oppose any more attempts to use the local education authorities, schools and colleges as scapegoats.

The above statement is not meant to be an excuse for complacency. Whether or not they are justified, the content of the report, some of the IMS recommendations apply particularly to the education system, and are capable of forming an agenda for education action.

Below the surface of the current momentum generated by *Competence and Competitions* resides the uncertainty of how we solve the unemployment problem. Increasing the quality of VET may not necessarily improve the opportunity structure. Those who do not "succeed" in the opportunity structure or who are otherwise not employed, will still have the responsibility of good citizenship. This must be the role of education to ensure that competence for living is part of the national curriculum.

Jack Mansell is chief officer of the Further Education Unit, but this article reflects only the personal views of the author and not those of the FEU.

Centralism could leave town halls 'feeling powerless'

by Mike Durham

Growing centralism in education could erode local pride, and promote a "potentially dangerous" feeling of powerlessness, Mr Jackson Hall, the new president of the Society of Education Officers, said yesterday.

Mr Hall, who is Sunderland's CEO, predicted at the society's annual meeting in London that the idea of education block grant would be revived in time for the next Conservative election manifesto.

Government financial control might then "deliver centralism", with the Department of Education and Science as a "junior partner" to the Treasury, the Department of the Environment and the Manpower Services Commission.

But Mr Hall said that the prospect of greater central government control of education was not welcome, unless there was more openness and a greater sense of genuine partnership in running the service.

He had reservations about centralism. "The problem is to strike a proper balance between localism and centralism, to create a relationship which is efficient but not oppressive, that is understood and commands confidence, and can survive the squalls that are inevitable if local government has any reality."

At present there was a lot of uncertainty about the future of education and the Government seemed to confuse leadership, which was good, with assertive management, which was not.

Looking at the relations between central and local government since 1944, Mr Hall said the original partnership between Whitehall and local authorities had worked well on both political and educational grounds.

But there was a great difference between "consensual uniformity" practised in the 1950s and 1960s and the potential consequences of true centralism which, he said, was now developing.

He described the 1977 Ruskin College speech of the then Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan as the watershed between the two management styles in education. "The speech captured for the DES the initiative to develop a policy of change conceived and implemented from the centre".

Local control had weaknesses, notably in the secondary curriculum, further education and training, which played into the hands of the centralist tendency.

But Mr Hall said it was the prescriptive aspect of central education management that was most open to challenge, especially recent initiatives from HMI and the DES on the curriculum, its delivery and teacher training.

Management from the centre would mean the Department controlling the strategic levels of quality and product, with i.e.s.s as "area agents" to guide and supervise, and headteachers as local managers.

Mr Hall said he did not believe there was a DES "grand design" to centralize the service but "the destiny of centralism is the prescriptive detail which is the enemy of promise."

Below the surface of the current momentum generated by *Competence and Competitions* resides the uncertainty of how we solve the unemployment problem. Increasing the quality of VET may not necessarily improve the opportunity structure. Those who do not "succeed" in the opportunity structure or who are otherwise not employed, will still have the responsibility of good citizenship. This must be the role of education to ensure that competence for living is part of the national curriculum.

Mike Durham looks at why Newham has asked its director to resign

The political shift that threatens to push CEO out of office



James Palling: "A matter of personality" committee backed the idea and a special sub-committee recently recommended closing two of the borough's schools.

Mr James Palling, Newham's chief education officer who has been asked to resign and is said to have been offered a golden handshake of £250,000 to do so, was still firmly at his post this week.

Through a spokesman, Mr Palling announced that he had no intention of stepping down, however generous the terms offered to him. Meanwhile a spokesman for the Association of Education Officers, which has taken up his case, said: "He is director and wishes to remain so."

Mr Palling, aged 45, was asked to resign following a close vote at Newham Council last week. By 24 votes to 22, councillors said they had lost confidence in him and were prepared to offer him generous compensation to depart.

The background to Mr Palling becoming one of the first CEOs to clash head-on with elected members in this way is one of changing political loyalties, Freemasonry and falling school rolls in the east London borough.

Mr Palling joined Newham as deputy CEO 10 years ago succeeded as CEO in 1978, at a time when the traditionally Labour council was dominated by right-wingers, many with Masonic affiliations.

But since his appointment, the Labour old guard has been overwhelmed by left-wing Labour councillors, and it is this which is alleged to be behind Mr Palling's problems.

Faced with falling secondary school rolls, he advised the council to adopt a reorganization plan. The education

who voted in support of Mr Palling, said: "Nobody is hostile to him personally. We just do not feel he reflects the general view of members."

According to one councillor, some members have been pressing for Mr Palling's resignation for a considerable time.

Mr Palling is understood to have made several applications for CEO posts elsewhere, including Brent, for which he was short-listed in 1983.

The conflict is said to have come to a head this month because figures for examination results released by the Department of Education and Science recently showed that Newham came well down the list compared with other i.e.s.s.

Figures issued this week in a Parliamentary written answer in fact show that Newham had the lowest average percentage of O level passes among school-leavers between 1980 and 1983.

For A levels it was second to bottom. Both sides in the dispute are anxious to emphasize that Mr Palling has not been sacked. A letter from the council's Chief Executive to Mr Palling's solicitor merely asks him to resign and states that the council is willing to offer generous compensation.

But one problem is Mr Palling's age. At 45 he could expect to have 15 years service in front of him. At a current salary of £26,000 this might suggest a "golden handshake" of around £300,000.

Mr Hart said that no sum of money had been proposed and it would be a matter of negotiation. Mr Peter Ed-

wards, Berkshire CEO, who is representing Mr Palling for the Association of Education Officers, said that if a payment were to be made they would be asking for "big numbers".

But Mr Edwards said Mr Palling did not intend to resign. "His one wish is to have the confidence of his members restored. As CEO he is the servant of the whole council, not just one faction within it."

If terms cannot be agreed, Newham councillors could vote at a future council meeting to sack Mr Palling. But to do so, they would have to prove that he is either guilty of misconduct or incapable of doing his job.

Otherwise, Mr Palling could take the council to an Industrial Tribunal and claim unfair dismissal. But in that case, the maximum compensation the council would have to pay would be about £15,000.

A further option might be to challenge his dismissal in court under contract law. There is no clear precedent for a CEO taking an authority to court for breach of contract.

The likelihood of the council voting to sack Mr Palling, however, is believed to be small. There is doubt that enough councillors would vote against him a second time.

The education committee has never voted on Mr Palling's future, but is due to meet early next month. A high proportion of the education committee, including the chairman, Mr Fred Dance, are in favour of his staying on and he could be given a new vote of confidence.

Tory expelled for silence on Masons

by Adriana Caudrey

The opposition Tory leader on Tameside Council, Mr Colin Grantham, has been forced off the education committee because he refuses to reveal whether or not he is a Freemason.

Tameside Metropolitan District - on which Labour members outnumber Conservatives five to one - is one of several councils to have introduced a disclosure of affiliation to clandestine societies. The moves have come amid mounting concern that if people holding council positions are secretly members of the Masons, they may have a hidden influence on municipal matters.

Tameside is the first authority to have penalized members for not filling in the register. Two other Tory councillors who failed to do so have also been removed from committees, including policy and resources, social services, and planning.

The removal of Mr Grantham from the education committee leaves it with 4 Tories to 23 Labour councillors. There are also 11 co-opted members - six of them teachers. They can retain their position on the committee without declaring themselves.

The authority is unable to take any sanctions against the teachers, because their unions have refused to recognize the register.

At a recent consultative committee meeting, all the teachers' and head teachers' unions agreed to oppose any changes in their members' conditions of employment which might force them to complete such a form. Currently they are under no obligation to do so.

Mr John Rubery, a local NUT official, and teacher representative on the education committee, this week wrote to the education department, confirming the teachers' union's stand. The education officers' representatives have also opposed the register.

Mr Grantham has denounced the council's move. "What a person does in his spare time is nothing to do with the public", he said. He argued that he had served on the council for 12 years without having his integrity doubted. Now because he would not sign the register it was implied he was not "a fit and proper person" to serve on committees," he said.

Mr Michael Mason, deputy director of education, said the council had decided that any councillor who failed to fill in the register within six months of its introduction would automatically be disqualified from serving on committees. The deadline was the end of December.

Best scores for tertiary

Students in tertiary colleges achieve better A level exam results than their counterparts in sixth form colleges, according to a new survey.

The Tertiary Colleges Association analysed the 10,000 examination entries for A level students in 15 colleges in England last year.

The overall pass rate was 75.6 per cent which, claims the association, is depressed by the inclusion of mature and part-time students whose results are poorer than full-time 16 to 19-year-olds.

The comparable figure for sixth form colleges, where mature and part-time students are almost non-existent, is 74.5 per cent.

The percentages of grade A passes was 9.6, grade B 15.2 and C 13.8. The chairman of the TCA, Mr Michael Austin, principal of Accrington and Rossendale College, said: "These figures bear out the conviction of those in tertiary colleges that academic standards are very high."

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L.e.a.s to be forced to let firms tender for school lunch contract

New law will speed privatization of meals service

by Biddy Passmore

A new law compelling local authorities to put their school meals service out to tender is one weapon ministers plan to use to bring education spending down to the figures set out in this week's White Paper on public expenditure.

The other main weapon is rate-capping, with the biggest single saving expected to come from a continuing squeeze on the Inner London Education Authority's £900m budget.

A consultative document, to be issued shortly by the Department of the Environment, will propose that councils put school meals and several other services out to tender in the way they do with building and repair work.

The resulting legal changes are expected to lead to widespread privatization, although council employees will still get the contract if they submit the lowest bid.

As usual, this week's White Paper (Cmd 9428) shows a huge gap between what councils plan to spend on school meals in the current year - £415m - and the amount the Government wants them to spend next year - £280m. While they are not seriously expected to close the gap in a single year, ministers believe substantial savings can still be made.

Overall, the figures appear to predict a 5 per cent fall in education spending in real terms between this year and the next. But the Government has already set aside an extra "unallocated margin" of £594m for councils in recognition that they will

overshoot the plans in 1985-86. Education's share of that - probably about half - does not show up in these figures.

Nonetheless, the planned cut is still nearly 4.5 per cent and the squeeze is set to continue until 1988. Between 1985-86 and 1986-87, the assumed reduction in real terms is 3½ per cent, and between 1986-87 and 1987-88 it is 2 per cent, when school rolls will be falling by about 2 per cent a year.

The figures for 1987-88 especially are, however, highly provisional. On past form, more generous targets are likely to emerge.

The total number of primary and secondary teachers, now about 406,000, is assumed to fall to 400,000 by January 1986 and then to decline at a similar rate for the following two years.

The White Paper says education authorities will have removed more than 1 million surplus school places by March 1987 but hints that new, tougher targets will be negotiated with local authorities for subsequent years.

The plans assume that the numbers staying on at school beyond 16 will fall, mainly because the increasing proportion of middle-class children - who are most likely to stay on - will be masked by the overall decline in the age group. In non-advanced further education, however, numbers are expected to rise by about 6 per cent between 1983-84 and 1987-88.

EDUCATION SPENDING PLANS UP TO 1988

Education spending in cash (£m)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 ¹	1984-85 ²	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total education	150	181	188	195	181	175	183	190	190
Central government capital	599	1,154	1,198	1,427	1,500	1,552	1,601	1,650	1,650
Local authority capital	373	472	382	413	365	290	272	290	290
Local authority current	7,186	8,722	9,866	10,267	10,889	11,198	10,845	11,210	11,210
Total	8,008	10,350	11,393	12,273	12,885	13,203	13,018	13,430	13,430
Of which pay	5,314	6,576	7,303	7,788	8,300	8,664	8,668	9,000	9,000
Total education and science	8,846	10,898	11,841	12,760	13,398	13,748	13,698	14,020	14,020

Notes:
1. 1983-84 figures based on provisional outturn spending by L.e.a.s.
2. 1984-85 figures based on local authorities' budgets including some of "unallocated margin".

Maintained schools: pupil and teacher numbers (England)

Academic year	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 ¹	1984-85 ²	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total school population (including special schools)	8,397	8,185	7,973	7,751	7,573	7,418	7,282	7,170	7,064
Pupil numbers									
Under fives	429	428	437	458	495	495	495	495	495
All other primary	3,980	3,797	3,619	3,436	3,320	3,281	3,288	3,307	3,307
Secondary under school leaving age	3,573	3,530	3,467	3,395	3,318	3,210	3,080	2,948	2,948
Over school leaving age	293	310	341	348	327	320	317	312	312
Total (excluding special schools)	8,278	8,065	7,854	7,634	7,460	7,306	7,181	7,060	6,952
School participation rates (per cent)									
Under fives	38.0	40.2	40.4	40.2	41.6	41.6	42.4	42.7	42.7
O.S.A.	18.4	20.1	21.8	22.1	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.8	21.8
Teachers: numbers employed (full-time equivalent)	438	429	420	415	411	406	400	393-395	388-390
Pupil-teacher ratios overall	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.8-17.7	17.8-17.7
Special schools	122	120	119	117	113	112	111	110	110
Teachers	18	17	18	18	18	17	17	17	17

Higher and further education: student numbers

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Undergraduates in universities (GB) and advanced course students elsewhere (England)	415	431	439	441	438	437	437
Admissions	143	147	148	143	144	144	144
Postgraduates	41	38	39	38	39	38	38
Age Participation rate GB (%)	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.9
Part-time students in higher education							
Universities (GB), the Open University and advanced course students elsewhere (England)	270	274	278	281	284	286	286
Non-advanced further education							
Home students (full-time equivalent)							
Projected numbers (England)	483	514	518	526	535	542	542
Of which 16-18 year olds on full-time and sandwich courses	269	289	276	277	281	286	286

Source: "The Government's Expenditure Plans 1986-88 to 1987-88", Cmd 9428-II, HMSO, £16 net.

SDP proposes 'no strike' agreement

by Mike Durham

A "no-strike" agreement with teachers is among proposals for a radical restructuring of the teaching profession to be debated by members of the SDP this weekend.

The dismantling of the Burnham pay negotiating machinery is another proposal put forward in a Green Paper discussion document, which could eventually become policy.

The document, by the SDP's education and training working party, is to be debated by members of the SDP's council in Birmingham.

The SDP's proposed "new deal" for

teachers is based on pay comparability instead of what it calls "the annual three-way tug-of-war" to determine teachers' pay levels.

The paper says teachers are caught in a vicious spiral, with lack of money and a loss of standing and esteem in the community.

The SDP says it would abolish the Burnham committee and replace it with a Pay Information Board, which would supply independent advice on pay comparability between different professions in the public sector.

Negotiations would cover both pay and conditions of service - unlike the present Burnham structure - and dis-

SDP

putes would automatically be referred to arbitration.

Teachers' work would be subject to regular review and in-service training encouraged, there would be a financial reward for good classroom teaching, and a clearly-defined teaching contract.

The document says: "An agreement

based on these three principles could lead to lasting stability and freedom from industrial action. Indeed it would be our hope, given a fair system of pay comparability, that a no-industrial-action agreement could be negotiated." This might however be a "last resort".

The Green Paper also suggests fixed term contracts for head teachers, with the possibility of cash bounty payments after seven years or fixed salary levels to encourage "burnt out" heads to return to classroom teaching.

The SDP is to seek a meeting with the teaching unions to discuss its proposals.

Pupils get little chance to 'write across curriculum'

by Susannah Kirkman

Few schools have a policy to allow pupils a variety of writing in subjects right across the curriculum, according to a survey of secondary pupils.

The survey, by the Assessment of Performance Unit, shows that the English lesson remains the focus for writing for many pupils, despite the Bullock report's emphasis on language across the curriculum.

The APU survey, *Language Performance in Schools*, also criticizes the heavy emphasis on didactic learning.

And the discussion topics set by many exam boards encourage pupils to write cliché-ridden essays. The APU suggests that children should be allowed to use secondary sources when writing about social or moral issues.

To improve writing standards, teachers should:

● Encourage pre-writing activities such as discussion;

● Give time for the redrafting and revision of work;

● Allow practice in writing forms which may not necessarily be suggested by the exam boards; and

● Set writing tasks with clear aims.

The survey shows that more girls (70 per cent) than boys (47 per cent) enjoy writing. But girls lack confidence in their abilities; 60 per cent of girls, compared with 47 per cent of boys, believe they do not write as well as others.

Seventy-nine per cent of pupils enjoy reading. Girls' favourite authors are Catherine Cookson, Agatha Christie, Enid Blyton and Virginia Andrews. Boys like reading James Herbert and J.R.R. Tolkien best.

APU 1982 Secondary survey report, *Language Performance in Schools*, available from the Publications, Dispatch Centre, DES, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middx., HA7 1AZ.

Capitation money to be withheld

Schools in the London borough of Ealing have been told they will have to do without the final instalment of a year's capitation allowance because money is needed to pay for the teacher pay award.

Ealing has transferred the £100,000 from the reserve capitation fund to meet a shortfall of £400,000 on a salaries bill. The rest of the money is not from general reserves.

But the Ealing branch of the Campaign for the Advancement of Education (CASE) says all the money should have come from the reserve.

"The sudden removal of 10 per cent of the capitation establishes an extremely dangerous precedent," said Mrs Sue Hodgson, CASE co-ordinator.

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A NEW REMUNERATION STRUCTURE FOR TEACHERS THE EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

The Employers' proposals are a positive and imaginative effort to enhance the status and quality of the teaching profession. They call for the investment of substantial resources. The proposals are not an attack on the profession as some have claimed. On the contrary the Employers' "Philosophy" is

a school taking account of the strengths and preferences of each teacher. The unions themselves have proposed that each teacher should have a job description. A joint paper, drafted by the Teachers' Secretariat, and yet to be considered by the Structure Working Party says

"The list of duties and responsibilities proposed by the Management Side has formed the background to the sub-group's work... It should form the basis for negotiation... It is anticipated that any list which may be agreed would then be adopted by the Burnham Committee... for this purpose the list would require only those minor amendments necessary to fit within the language of the Burnham Report".

Only one item on the list has proved controversial. This relates to the supervision of pupils at midday. Very many teachers willingly undertake this task. It is fair that all teachers should share in this professional responsibility for the good order and safety of pupils. If all teachers do so then the responsibility would fall on each only twice a week and then for only half of the pupils' midday break.

Error The Employers are expecting teachers to work longer hours.

FACT The Employers are proposing clear limits on the amount of time which teachers can be required to work at the direction of the Head. The limits of 1,300 hours spread over 195 days, together with marking and preparation, can be compared with the working year of office staff of 1,656 hours (36 hours x 46 weeks). Many professionals expect to work longer hours.

Error The Employers are seeking to bring voluntary extra-curricular work inside the teachers' contract.

FACT Extra-curricular activities with pupils beyond the pupils' timetable day will continue to form part of the professional voluntary contribution which, to their credit, is made by so many teachers.

Error The Employers have refused to discuss staffing establishments and non-teaching time.

FACT No proposals have been put forward to the Structure Working Party to the Teachers Side. The Employers are ready to consider any such proposals.

Error Those holding a promotion (scale) post and not benefitting under the proposed structure would not be guaranteed protection of their salaries even at current level.

FACT If any teacher does not obtain a grading in the new structure at a pay level higher than current salary then that salary would be fully protected including the application of future pay awards.

Error The proposals will destroy the relationship which currently exists between teachers and most heads.

FACT A clarification of the responsibilities of teachers and of the role of heads will remove many of the frictions which sometimes arise under present arrangements where there is so much uncertainty about what can be expected.

Error The purpose of the new Entry Grade is to control the number of teachers entering the profession.

FACT An enhancement of the quality of new entrants is the purpose of the Entry Grade. New teachers will be given a lightened teaching load and the professional support of an experienced teacher. There is no question of regulating teacher numbers by adjusting the proportion of teachers who will transfer to the main professional grade. The teachers who will not transfer to the main grade will be those who do not achieve the necessary standard of competence.

Error The pay element of the proposals is a "pittance".

FACT The ultimate salary increases attainable include Scale 1 £3,244 a year on top of £8,556 Scale 2 £2,203 a year on top of £9,597 120,000 teachers are currently "trapped" on Scale 1 and 133,000 on Scale 2.

Error Employers are seeking to worsen conditions of service.

FACT The Employers have sought to identify and spell out the basic responsibilities for which teachers are paid. Their aim is to ensure that these are fairly distributed between all teachers in

We, all of us in the education service must come to grips with structure reform. A sterile repetition of the pay negotiations of recent years will bring no credit to anyone involved. The talks on structure reform offer the only way to progress.

This advertisement is published by B. J. Rusbridge, CBE, Employers' Secretary, LACSAB, 41 Belgrave Square, SW1.

Sarah Bayliss looks at the case for statutory nursery education put before 'the Commons'

Four-year-olds 'suffer stress' in school

Many four-year-olds who attend primary school full-time are failing to get an education suitable for their age, and as a result they are showing signs of anxiety, MPs have been told.

In evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education this week, leading members of the British Association for Early Childhood Education were concerned about the rapidly growing proportion of children aged four to five years of the age group who were being enrolled into reception classes alongside five, six and even seven-year-olds.

Their educational needs were not being met and the provision represented "nursery education on the cheap".

Miss Dorothy Fawell, chairman of BAECE and a former nursery adviser in Bolton, said she was shocked by what some children were being offered, especially as Britain had once led the pre-school field. Provision of all kinds for under-fives was extremely patchy and in some cases the quality was "diabolical".

The association urged MPs to press for statutory nursery education of good quality for all children aged three and above whose parents wanted it; attendance should not be compulsory. Ideally, every primary school should have a separate nursery unit attached to it, run by trained nursery teachers.

The case for nursery education which was forcefully put, included a warning to MPs that they should not favour lowering the statutory date for children entering primary school. At present local authorities are not required to offer primary education

until the term after a child's fifth birthday, but most evidence to the Commons inquiry so far has called for the entry date to be lowered.

Presenting another major recommendation to the committee, Miss Margaret Roberts, president of BAECE and a former senior lecturer in child development at the Institute of Education, London University, said all infant schools with under-fives should be re-designated nursery/infant schools so that Government regulations would have to be applied.

These regulations, which currently cover nursery schools, would require local authorities to improve adult:child ratios and provide trained nursery teachers and assistants. They would be obliged to increase the play space available to children, inside and out, to build lavatories close at hand "so children don't get lost going to the other end of the school", and to provide a capitation allowance for every child.

Currently many children under five do not qualify for capitation and the older children, according to Miss Roberts, are subsidizing places.

Several times BAECE quoted the 1972 White Paper, published when Mrs Margaret Thatcher was Education Secretary, which called for a major expansion of nursery education and proper safeguards for under-fives in primary schools. These safeguards, including staffing, were now being "largely ignored".

Later, the Pre-School Playgroup Association echoed concern about young children in primaries. Written evidence said: "We would strongly endorse the opinion of nursery



Close contact with adults will help youngsters develop their language

teachers who would say that this child, at just turned four (or in some cases, only three) is not ready to be confined to a crowded classroom, without scope for his exploratory, physical and imaginative play, except during playtimes, unless the equipment, staffing ratio and provision for physical activity are appropriate to the younger age range. Back in the classroom the child cannot adequately practice his developing language skills when he has to share his teacher with so many other children."

The PPA said children often showed signs of overtiredness - a symptom of stress - which increased the risk of infections. Parents should be made

aware that starting school before children are "sufficiently mature" may be counter-productive in terms of children's learning. There should be more flexible arrangements for part-time schooling, including transport home at lunchtimes for children in rural areas.

Miss Roberts had told MPs that as a result of falling rolls, schools were offering vacancies to younger children, and parents, ostensibly interested in their children's progress, were eager to take up a full-time place.

As a result, the proportion of four-year-olds attending primary school had jumped from under 20 per cent in 1979 to almost 70 per cent in 1983,

which represented 375,000 children. Only 1.7 per cent were in schools and 7.9 per cent in nursery classes attached to primary schools.

Miss Roberts had conducted research project in six North London primaries and found undue anxiety among four-year-olds. They were not allowed to "play" and had completed their task.

Their fears were expressed through vivid and violent stories about children who were thrown into prison and eaten by monsters when they got the wrong. "There is real anxiety about these children's development. They are told what they have to do. They must get on with it, sit on the mat and not cry. They are under considerable stress."

Miss Roberts added that these schools which were considered to be good primary practice but it did not suit the younger children. She was currently running in-service sessions for teachers at the schools, making them aware of child development at early levels.

She had seen a marked difference in the approach of reception class teachers with nursery training at those without: teachers with a nursery background tended to develop the children from the children's play whereas the trained for older children were concerned about having "a curriculum". She added that many teachers were having to cope with large classes of mixed ages - sometimes up to 15 pupils per class.

NEWS

'Surplus' land sold secretly

by Mike Durham

Thousands of acres of school playing fields are being sold off by hard-up local authorities for private housing developments, according to research by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

The "surplus" land - anything from an odd corner to a complete school site - is often sold with no public consultation and even without the knowledge of education committees, the CCPR claims.

A Private Members Bill aimed at making it more difficult to sell off public land to private contractors receives its Second Reading in the Commons today.

The CCPR says that in the past two years thousands of acres have been sold for building. "We have had complaints from parent-teacher associations, residents groups and other bodies from all round the country," said Mr Peter Lawson, the CCPR's

director. New regulations introduced by the Department of Education and Science in 1982 (DES Regulation 909) scaled down the requirements of playing field space necessary per pupil, opening the way for L.E.A.s to sell off their assets.

Mr Lawson said: "L.E.A.s are under pressure, so they have decided to maximize their resources. They have been going round measuring up their playing fields and finding the odd quarter of an acre here or half there which is surplus."

"But any responsible PE teacher knows the tremendous value of wide open spaces. Odd corners can always be used for putting the shot or javelin throwing. Some activities have to be done a long way apart."

"It's scandalous that councils can now just sell off land to private builders without telling anybody," Mr Lawson claimed that many local

authorities grant themselves planning permission, strike a deal with a builder and sell the land without it ever being made public. In some cases the education committee or school governors were never consulted.

The CCPR estimates that in 1977 there were 120,000 acres of school playing field. Since 1982 120 different groups have complained to the CCPR about sales.

Examples include: ● In Nottinghamshire, a decision to sell off 38 acres on 24 school sites for private housing, at a gain of £2.5 million. The education committee and school governors were not informed. ● In South Glamorgan, 17 sites amounting to nearly 50 acres are to be sold for private housing, bringing in £3 million.

● In Bromley, a 2½ acre primary school site was sold to developers at a price estimated to be close to £500,000 per acre. The parent-teacher association was not compensated for loss of a swimming pool it had paid for on the site.

Leavers' record

Only 47 out of 630 black school leavers in Bradford found work last year, says a report by the city's career service. In 1984 of 4,005 white children who left school 1,287 got jobs. At the same time 1,764 white and 273 black pupils joined the Youth Training Scheme.

Looking at time and money

The Audit Commission is to investigate teaching assistants in secondary schools. The study will last until autumn 1986.

The commission, an independent body set up by the Government two years ago to improve local government economy and effectiveness, has already produced a number of controversial reports, including one on further education.

In a recent study of non-teaching costs in secondary schools, it criticized the "ostentatious" attitude of local

An appreciation of Lord Wolfenden by Roy Potter

The public figure who remained an educator

Lord Wolfenden's name is indissolubly linked, for the public at large, with his report on homosexuality and prostitution, but for those of us who have spent a lifetime in education, he is the pre-eminent example of the schoolmaster who moved up and through the educational world to broader fields, but remained quintessentially a teacher and scholar.

It is appropriate, therefore, to concentrate on the man and the educator and leave the non-specialist journals to pay tribute to the public figure.

A don at Oxford, headmaster of two public schools, vice-chancellor of Reading, chairman of the University Grants Committee, director of the British Museum, chairman and member of innumerable committees and working parties, the list of his achievements is impressive. It was, however, his qualities as a man which singled him out from the list of other distinguished educators who have moved into wider fields.

Rightly, he was regarded as an incomparable chairman who had the superb art, when apparent deadlock was reached, of constructing a delicate and positive compromise which it would have been churlish to oppose. His effectiveness stemmed not simply from his calm, rational and perceptive intellect, but even more from the quality of the personal relationships he

created with all with whom he worked. People liked and trusted him, not only because they respected his capacity, but because of the human warmth which underpinned it, and from the rare capacity to create a sense of close personal interest in whom he was talking to.

Education should be grateful for the way he spanned the maintained, independent, the secondary and higher sectors. The wheel turned full circle in his professional life. He addressed the Headmasters' Conference, astonishingly and reverently, last September - 30 years after becoming a head.

For many, Lord Wolfenden remains in memory as the educator who became an establishment figure, while still the liberal humanist in spirit, to be an iconoclast in the interests of true progress for the human spirit. For a rather smaller band, privileged to work closely with him, the important tribute to Jack Wolfenden will be of the well-deserved peerage, but that their lives are richer for having known him and now poorer without him.

Roy Potter is CEO for West Sussex, where the West Sussex Institute for Higher Education was formed by Lord Wolfenden as its first chairman and governors.

Training attacked

The current system of teacher training which encourages students to get on from practising teachers who are themselves need in-service training has been attacked by Professor Maurice Garton, professor of education at Leicester University and author of the ORACLE research project. In classroom practice in the current issue of *Child Education* he says that the "apprenticeship" system of teacher training means that new teachers are being taught the very styles and methods which experienced teachers are being asked to change.

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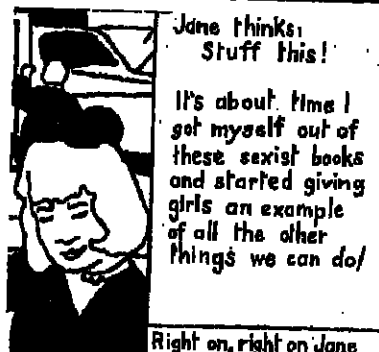
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Most of those interviewed support anti-sexist initiatives

Public think discipline has declined

More than two-thirds of the public think standards of discipline have fallen over the past few years and nearly half think standards of achievement have fallen too, according to a Gallup poll conducted for *The Daily Telegraph*. The poll of 845 adults this month found clear evidence of public lack of confidence in the educational system, with older respondents gloomiest of all. But, perhaps surprisingly, most people supported new subjects such as anti-racism and anti-sexism studies and peace studies. For example, a third of the sample thought there should be more peace studies; a further quarter thought the attention given to the subject should stay the same; 13 per cent thought it should be given less emphasis; and only 14 per cent thought it should not be taught at all. Reading, maths and English were the subjects most respondents felt should be given more emphasis, followed by science and a foreign language.

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Heads claim that Government proposals are 'dictatorial'

Unions attack new DES guide on 5-16 curriculum

by Susannah Kirkman

The Secondary Heads Association has attacked the DES guidelines for the 5 to 16 curriculum as inflexible and dictatorial.

Central control of the curriculum will make it difficult to motivate teachers and involve them in the planning of courses, SHA says in its response to the DES note, *The Organization and Content of the 5 to 16 Curriculum*. "Over-prescription from the centre takes away that commitment and excitement which is so important to good learning," the association says.

SHA is disturbed that the DES paper describes option choices for fourth and fifth-years and a list of compulsory subjects for 11 to 16-year-olds as "Government policy". The association believes that a framework of single subjects is "an inadequate way of describing the curriculum framework that we think is needed in schools today".

Before defining curriculum content, the DES should make sure there is agreement on overall aims and objectives, SHA insists. Yet the DES has ignored the curriculum work of HM Inspectorate in their "Red Books", the contributions of I.E.A.s in their responses to Circular 6/81 and SHA's own curriculum discussion paper, *A View from the Bridge*.

SHA also thinks it would be more realistic to discuss a curriculum for 14 to 18-year-olds than for the 11 to 16 age group. And primary education de-

serves more attention than the DES paper gives it, the association comments.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association have also criticized the Government's "scant treatment" of the primary sector in the DES 5 to 16 curriculum paper.

AMMA believes that the primary curriculum should be related to children's own experiences rather than based on an abstract body of knowledge.

And there are other glaring omissions, according to the AMA. There

are no references to the needs of ethnic minority children, nor to the demands of a multi-ethnic society upon the school curriculum for all. Education for children with special needs is not mentioned either, says the association.

The AMA has also condemned the "confusing messages" on the curriculum coming from the DES. How does the 5 to 16 curriculum paper fit in with the other documents already published or in preparation by the DES and HM Inspectorate, the association asks?

And how can there be broad agreement on the curriculum if the Government ignores the I.E.A.s' definitions of the curriculum in their responses to Circular 8/83, which have not yet been published?

The AMA "deeply objects" to the initial exclusion of the I.E.A.s from the 14 to 18 working party set up under the Minister without Portfolio, Lord Young.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers and AMMA insist that more resources are needed if the Government is to implement a national policy for the curriculum. "Underpaid teachers, systematically starved of necessary re-training by successive governments, progressively denied basic books and equipment, cannot be expected to cope with endless proposals for change and extension in the curriculum," says the NASUWT in its reply to the curriculum paper.

Impact of new tech on English 'overlooked'

The impact of new technology on the teaching of English has been overlooked by Her Majesty's Inspectorate, teachers' union claimed this week.

In its response to the HMI paper *English from 5 to 16*, the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association says: "Nowhere in this document do we find any mention of awareness of new technology and its effect on the world."

"English teachers must surely think about its relevance to their context: their own use of it to develop skills; provide experience; the shift in emphasis of stimuli coming to pupils; possibly different requirements of work and private life."

The AMMA response also picks up a point mentioned by the National Union of Teachers in its reply to the document - that it concentrates too much on teaching Shakespeare, to the exclusion of other literary figures.

The AMMA document says: "The experiencing of Shakespeare can be made successful and enjoyable at many levels other than academic study of the text. But, having said this, we are wary of prescribing any particular range of literature or any single author for all pupils of 16 or less."

"The same teacher looking after interests of differing groups in successive years may well judge responsibly whether Shakespeare will or will not be the most valuable author to use in their development at this time."

The slap on the back that went badly wrong

A teacher whose left shoulder was dislocated by a slap on the back from an over-friendly pupil has been awarded £2,425 in compensation for her injury.

The case is referred to in the annual report of the National Union of Teachers' legal department, which explains that the pupil suddenly struck the teacher as she was walking along a corridor.

The report says the pupil only meant the gesture to be a friendly greeting - but was reprimanded for her conduct. It adds that the chairman of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board said that if someone tapped another person on the back as a greeting that was one thing, but if the action caused injury, it would be reckless and fall within the scope of the Criminal Injuries Compensation scheme.

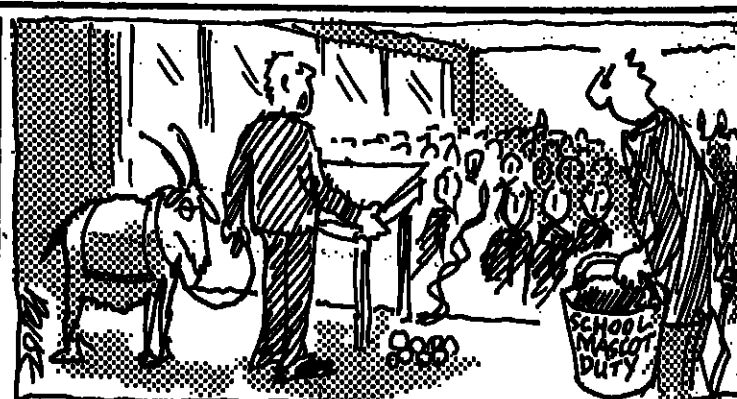
In a separate case, a teacher who was hit on the side of the face by a book thrown by a pupil was awarded £1,130 in compensation for the resulting swelling and inflammation of the gum - and derange to the bone around the tooth which required surgery.

NUT members at the school immediately agreed unanimously to press for the pupil to be suspended indefinitely - and, as disciplinary action was taken, the teacher did not prosecute the pupil.

The largest award of £15,000 was given to a teacher who slipped on a dining room floor after it had been washed - fracturing her wrist and part of her neck.

Bigger say sought

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the NASUWT, has demanded full consultation with local education authorities seeking to implement the Government's plans to offer pupils wider opportunities for practical and vocational education under the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.



Why teachers don't stop work when the bell goes

by Richard Garner

Teachers spend on average just over 20 hours a week on voluntary activities - which can include everything from floor-scrubbing to feeding the school pet - according to a report published this week by the National Union of Teachers.

An analysis of the "time-sheets" supplied by 800 teachers who took part in an NUT survey shows that - over a four-week period before Christmas - they worked an average of 20.03 hours per week on top of their normal teaching week of 27 hours.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the union, said that the results were similar to those produced by the National Foundation for Educational Research in the early 1970s. The NFER had averaged teachers' hours at over a 48-hour week and come to the conclusion that they worked the equivalent of about 41 hours a week.

"The closeness of the results reinforces the validity of our survey," he added. "There has been no reduction, therefore, in professional commitment since the days of Houghton - and therefore there is no justification for paying teachers less than they were being paid in 1974."

The survey returns indicate that teachers are putting in anything from 8½ to 40 hours extra each week. A Scale 1 teacher at a Dorset comprehensive, Mr David Francis, reported that he used some of his spare time repairing school furniture, while a Scale 3 teacher in a Leeds primary

school, Margaret Morrish, said she spent her time - and her own money - feeding the school pets.

Mr Francis said: "Because of the backs in cleaning staff hours - I have to clean my classroom, fix the desks and trim dangerous edges of poorly constructed desks."

Ms Morrish added: "Each week I spend at least £4 of my own money on all the money I receive for working in a social priority area school, on items benefit the children - food for ingredients for baking, books to supplement those bought from the school, etc, etc."

Another respondent said that he written more than 100 extra job offers for pupils this year - as a result school-leavers finding it more difficult to obtain jobs.

The survey, which covered a representative sample of teachers in England and Wales, showed that most school teachers, on average, spend more time on out-of-hours activities than any others. They worked an average of 20.75 hours a week, compared with 20.54 in comprehensives, and 19.42 in primary schools. Nursery and infant school teachers worked 19.85 hours extra on average, while grammar school staff put in an additional 17.61 hours.

NUT staff are still analysing the results of the survey - details from which will be used as background evidence to support the teachers' pay claim this year.

The English cricket team may be enjoying an Indian summer but, according to Roger Truelove, new youth policies will have to be adopted if there is to be any long-term improvement in the country's cricketing climate.

Casting cricket nets in search of young stars

England's nine-wicket victory last week against India in Madras will not deflect the Test and County Cricket Board's deliberations over the apparent decline of the national summer game.

The success, added to that in Delhi, came as a welcome respite after a recent run of 13 Test matches without a win - and the early indications are that schools cricket will be carefully examined by the board's working party.

Some commentators claim that poor results at the top level reflect lack of sufficient planning and preparation lower down.

The English Schools' Cricket Association would warmly welcome the attentions of the inquiry if they are accompanied by consultations with those most actively involved - not least because we can allay some of these misconceptions that are bruited around so much that in time they become self-fulfilling prophecies.

It is being banded about that cricket in schools is dying while ESCA is only interested in representative matches. This is extremely hard to accept as an increasing number of schools enter the competitions that are organized by us and our county associations.

The truth is that schools cricket is changing. There are certainly fewer Saturday afternoon matches for older age groups, but considerably more games for 11 to 14-year-olds. Certainly, some lower secondary school cricket is of the truncated limited-over kind, but it can play a major part in introducing young people to the game and ought to be sustained.

The idea that clubs are generally replacing schools in providing cricket is simply unrealistic. In my own school last season, more than 100 boys played in inter-school matches, and the whole school had cricket teaching as part of the curriculum.

We had no difficulty finding staff to coach the sides, who were able to practice in nets on the school site. Clubs cannot conceivably have the manpower nor, crucially, the time to provide as much cricket as schools. Any attempt to seek exclusivity for clubs will only drastically reduce the numbers playing the game.

A great deal can be achieved by liaison. Schools and clubs could develop a filtering system where youngsters are steered into appropriate clubs at appropriate times. In Kent, the schools and club associations are working together on fixture development, the selection of each other's representative sides, and on the initiation of activities such as an indoor competition for primary schools.

The TCCB working party should set



The identification of outstanding players should have begun by the age of 13.

out to attract as many young people as possible to the game and to identify those with international potential. The first of these objectives is paramount among the younger players, and that is why lively participative cricket of the eight-a-side and softball type should be encouraged. The identification of outstanding players should have begun by the age of 13, and there are three areas of current practice which the board should consider in this respect.

First, it should rigorously evaluate the short coaching courses that are provided for the better players. Organized out of season by a variety of bodies, they can confuse youngsters without ever giving them the opportunity to apply conflicting directions to real match situations. What we should like to see is the growth of summer courses for 13-year-olds that integrate coaching, teaching, playing and evaluation by the best coaches.

Second, it should examine the effects of limited-over cricket on the best young players. Initially it may attract interest, but the long-term effect is to distort the game. Bowling is, for example, devalued in the eyes of young players and this has contributed to the demise of specialist fast and spin bowlers. In ESCA, we have resisted the influence of limited-over cricket for our representative sides, but we are aware that it is encouraged in matches played under the jurisdiction



There is an urgent need for more summer training courses run by the best coaches.

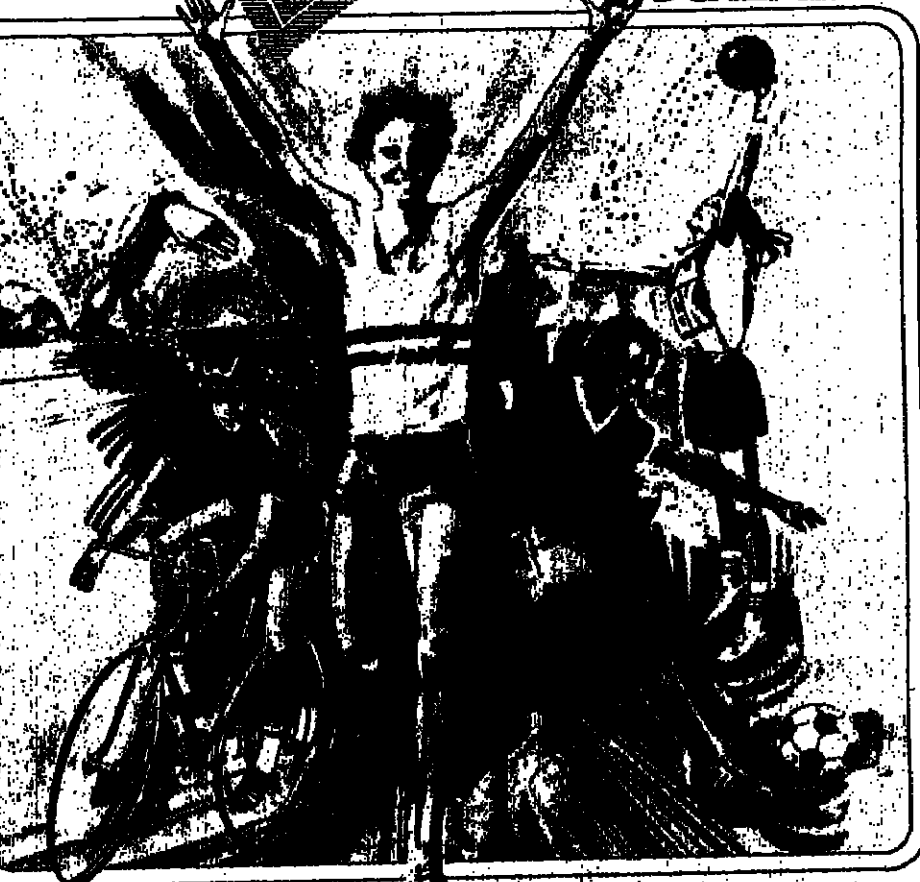
of the National Cricket Association and the National Association of Young Cricketers.

Third, something has to be done about the wide variety of national sides representing the 16-19 age group. We in the schools would not attempt to develop outstanding talents by passing them from one teacher to another. Yet for years, our best young cricketers have been passed around a myriad of sides without anyone taking responsibility for their technical development or, for that matter, their pastoral care.

It is not surprising then that many are lost to the game or that players reach Test match level with glaring technical deficiencies. The solution to this, as with much else, will depend on various bodies working together. The TCCB should certainly start by involving ESCA and the NCA in their examination of what is going on in the schools.

Roger Truelove is the honorary treasurer of the English Schools' Cricket Association and teaches in Kent.

TOWNSEND THORESEN THE YOUNG SuperStars BADGE AWARD SCHEME



It's a winner!

This exciting new multi-sports Award Scheme for young people, launched just six months ago, has attracted more than two million participants in schools and colleges throughout the country. It aims to encourage all-round enjoyment of sport to the young of today by combining a whole range of different sports and activities and offering a challenge to boys and girls of all abilities from 8-18 years. The Young Superstars Badge Award Scheme is supported by many of Britain's top sports personalities. They recognise the tremendous benefits of the Scheme. Participation in a stimulating variety of

physical activities and achievement of a hard won personal best. They also see the Young Superstars as a springboard for the national stars of the future.

If you haven't already joined the Scheme, now's the time.

Operate the Scheme in your school or college for the 1984/85 academic year. If you haven't in at the start and would like more details, please contact Townsend Thoresen (Badge Award Scheme), Enterprise House, Avebury Avenue, Rotherham, Kent TN0 1TT.

Susannah Kirkman reports on a novel in-service training course which aims to boost teachers' - and pupils' - self-confidence through 'guided fantasy'.

The yellow brick road that leads to self-esteem

"Imagine you are a motorcycle. Notice what kind you are and what make. Notice who your rider is. How do you get along with each other? Notice where you are. What kind of condition are you in?"

The most reticent adolescent pupils can be encouraged to relax and discuss their anxieties and ambitions through "guided fantasy" exercises like this, according to Mr Peter Aspinall, who runs an in-service training course for Leicestershire teachers on "Managing Difficult Behaviour".

The fantasy experience can be used in conjunction with counselling to help "difficult" pupils talk about the way they see themselves, or their "self-concept". Teachers can often spot recurring patterns in a teenager's response to a guided fantasy which may pinpoint feelings of insecurity and inadequacy.

Teachers may then try to boost pupils' self-confidence, as well as advising them on difficulties which have emerged through the fantasy.

Guided fantasy is just one of the exercises in the course that are aimed at improving people's "self-concept" or self-image. The course is sponsored by Leicestershire's Special Educational Needs Section and includes sessions on counselling skills, behaviour reinforcement and coping with

stress, but self-concept is one of the most popular elements.

It aims to improve teachers' and pupils' self-image. The ethos behind it is that serious disruption can be prevented if staff and children learn to view themselves more positively.

"Schools are very damaging places," explained Mr Aspinall. "The low attendance after mock exam results shows the effect of failure on pupils' self-esteem."

In the US, research has shown that a high self-concept leads to high academic achievement. But pupils who have failed a grade are likely to drop out of school by the time they are 16, even if they are of average ability. Self-confidence is important for teachers, too. Student teachers with high self-esteem are judged more competent, suffer less from psychosomatic illness and are more likely to look positively at their pupils.

In groups, individuals have to define seven positive and three negative qualities about themselves. Then everyone has a blank piece of paper attached to their backs on which course members can write positive comments - "warm", "friendly" or "confident". "Keep the comments and look at them when you next feel depressed," advises Mr Aspinall.

After a morning spent trying out the



The fantasy experience can help pupils talk about the way they see themselves.

exercises for themselves, teachers have the chance to practise on pupils from two schools. Although none of them have ever met before, groups of third-years are soon chatting animatedly to the teachers; they all have to describe their favourite childhood toys or the stupidest thing they have ever done.

"Sharing a grotty experience of your own with a kid gets them going. They no longer feel defensive," commented Mr Aspinall.

Teachers are enthusiastic about the course. "It's been one of the most useful days of my life," said Mrs Ros Sulley, head of humanities at a middle school. "After so many courses, what you've learned seems irrelevant when you're back at school. But this has shown me how to build up a pupil's confidence."

The approach helps to break down barriers between staff, too. "In a large school, people don't talk to each other except to ask where the test tubes are," said Mrs Sulley.

Many teachers have subsequently used the exercises to help a wide range of youngsters, from 16-year-old Borstal inmates to first-year secondary pupils.

Staff at the Newark School in Leicestershire have noticed a dramatic difference since they ran courses on self-concept and relationships for the fourth and fifth-years, as well as for teachers. Pupils have become more helpful, courteous and articulate and teachers' communication skills have also improved.

Solvent abuse death toll drops

by Biddy Passmore

The number of deaths caused by sniffing solvents appears to have fallen last year for the first time in five years, Mr David Mellor, a junior Home Office minister, told the Commons last week.

He said that 61 deaths had been confirmed as attributable to the cause in 1984, compared with 83 in 1983. But he cautioned against complacency, stressing that it was not clear if this was the start of a long-term decline.

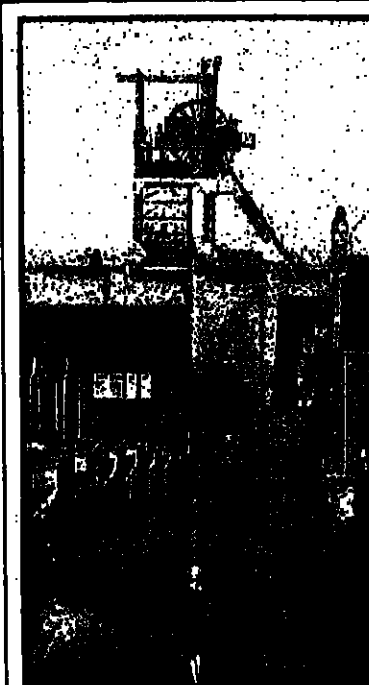
Mr Mellor was expressing Government support for a Private Member's Bill which, if passed, will make it a crime for anyone to supply solvents to young people for sniffing, liable to prison sentences of up to 12 months and/or fines of up to £2,000.

The Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill was introduced by Mr Neville Trotter, Tory MP for the mouth, who said it would close a glaring loophole in the law. It was meant to deal with "evil men selling solvents, cynically trading in the weakness of children," he said. The Bill was given an unopposed Second Reading.

Although solvent abuse was generally known as "glue-sniffing", three-quarters of the deaths attributed to sniffing were actually caused by solvents other than glue, Mr Trotter pointed out. Aerosols were particularly dangerous, he said, adding that some children had even set off fire extinguishers into their throats.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, Liberal MP for Yeovil, stressed that the problem was not confined to inner cities, as he had been complacently thought until a recent death in his constituency. The Bill was a first step towards tackling a "terrible scourge".

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik, a Labour home affairs spokesman, said the Bill was a reasonable measure but limited. Only 15 per cent of those who abused solvents bought them themselves; the rest either stole them or got someone else to buy them. Far more education and training was needed and drug-street agencies should be established in every major city.



Peter Morris on the mining village schools that have managed to remain islands of calm in a sea of strife

Business (almost) as usual

With the miners' strike fast approaching its first anniversary, South Yorkshire headmaster, Mr John James, believes that the strain is beginning to tell on his pupils.

"They look paler, a lot of them, their eyes don't sparkle as they used to, and they don't seem to smile as much," he said. "They often seem to have a preoccupied look."

Yet, like other heads in the still largely solid heartland of the strike in South Yorkshire, he said that the life of the school itself, two-thirds of whose 830 pupils come from families with fathers and brothers at Rossington Colliery, had been remarkably unaffected so far.

"The school has been a haven for them. It's the one area of their life which has remained pretty calm and normal".

The only effect on the school programme has been cancellation of last year's camp at the Derbyshire village of Eyam.

"The parents have been amazing", Mr James said. "They have taken the brunt of the hardship."

His sentiments were echoed by Mrs Jean Rodgers, headmistress at Dearneside comprehensive at Goldthorpe, a school surrounded by collieries. "The miners would starve rather than see their children go without", she said. "I have tremendous admiration for them."

The only casualties of the strike at Dearneside have been extra-curricular activities like outings to see basketball, and the annual skiing trip (only eight out of an original total of 44 are going). Even the Christmas programme of films and parties and dances was not dropped. "It went ahead more enthusiastically and enjoyably than ever",

Mrs Rodgers remarked.

It was a similar story at Edlington High School, near Doncaster. The principal employer at Edlington is the Yorkshire Main Colliery.

"My over-riding feeling is that the parents are doing their best to protect their children from the effects of the strike", the acting headmaster, Mr Mike Haddon, said. "I'm pleased with the way the general life of the school has not been seriously affected."

One of the few consequences was that a number of girls were unable to bring ingredients with them for domestic science lessons.

At the tiny Woolley Colliery primary school (43 pupils) perched on top of a hill overlooking the colliery where Arthur Scargill once worked, the acting head, Mrs Christine Pettis, said that in some ways the school had benefited from the strike.

"People have been very generous", she said. "Lots of people have given us things and have been very sympathetic."

Even the police (in the role of road safety officers) have found time to show cartoons to the children.

Yet there has been a price for ensuring that school life ticks over normally, and it has been paid by the teachers. The strike, as the Rossington head puts it, has cost teachers a lot in emotional energy.

Classroom tension has undoubtedly risen as a consequence of the violent clashes between pickets and police.

The defiance of pickets authority on the streets has imported itself into the classroom as a defiance of teacher authority. At Dearneside, there was a serious disturbance in the school after local clashes between police and pickets.



The only casualties of the pit strike at Dearneside comprehensive have been extra-curricular activities such as the annual skiing trip

Christmas bonus, the tolerance evaporated. His son had to stay away from school after being hounded by classmates.

Mr James admits that the atmosphere in his school would be far worse but for the fact that Rossington village has remained more or less solidly behind the strike. In some schools in parts of South Yorkshire where there has been a partial return to work, tension has developed into friction between the children of strikers and working miners. The schools experiencing the greatest difficulty are the least prepared to talk about it

Still, when one miner was tempted back to the local pit by the pre-

publicly, for fear of aggravating the situation.

But, for Mrs Rodgers at Dearneside, the pluses have far outnumbered the minuses.

She plunged into the middle of the dispute after taking over the headship in September. "So, from the point of view of getting to know the community and the parents and the staff, it could not have been a better time to start", she said. "It's been an experience I would not have missed. The young people have grown more rapidly than any other group I've known in 20 years of teaching."

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Two intensive three-day courses offered by the Journal School Organization in collaboration with In-Service Training Courses aimed at those with senior management responsibility in schools and colleges, and those who aspire to it. The courses will identify, consider and seek to develop the qualities and practical characteristics of effective senior management. The programmes include staff selection, organization, development, appraisal, and career planning; management style, evaluation and accountability - all on a highly participative basis.

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Electronic jungle drums

Satellite links are being set up so that schools can communicate directly with the Operation Raleigh expedition later this year.

Schools will be able to log research material gathered by the young explorers. The Honduras/Roatan section of Operation Raleigh, searching for the lost city of Ciudad Blanca and surveying wrecks, will send weekly bulletins and answer questions.

The links will come through The Times Network for Schools, whose electronic mail and information services are due to start in April. More than half of all local education authorities have now taken out membership for their secondary schools, and some are asking for the network to be extended to primaries.

There is still just time for pupils aged 11 to 18 to win one of the new Acorn ABC Business computers for their school, and an Acorn Electron for themselves in a TTNS competition. The prizes will go to the best 250-word outline of the network in schools.

The main features of the network are that schools can set up communications with each other, there will be a central database that can be searched by menu or keywords, and large data files and computer software can be rapidly sent down the system.

Entries will be judged by a panel headed by David Bellamy on their educational and social merits as well as their practicality. Entries (up to 250 words on one sheet of paper) to: TTNS competition, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ. Closing date: Thursday, January 31.

Red tape holds down staff levels

Bureaucracy is depriving many schools of extra resources for children with special needs, says the Secondary Heads Association.

The Department of Education and Science has introduced a new section into the annual return of pupil numbers - Section Six in Form Seven which stipulates that only children for whom the local education authority has made a formal "statement" of special educational needs will count towards the entitlement to special posts.

Under Burnham regulations, each handicapped pupil in a special class counts for an extra three points in the calculation of a school's staffing needs. SEA says that schools will miss out on extra staff because many L.E.A.s have not yet got round to providing such "statements" on pupils with special



Peter Snape needs under the 1981 Act.

The association's general secretary, Mr Peter Snape, also claims that the opportunity to save on scale posts will make some L.E.A.s reluctant to provide the statements.

But a spokesman for the National Union of Teachers has suggested that

the SEA is exaggerating the scale of the problem. It was more important to concentrate on improving the provision for children with special needs, says Burnham, as the teachers' panel of the committee had already proposed, he said.

The new Section Six will affect only a few schools, according to the NUT. L.E.A.s will still be able to identify a need for extra spending.

The chief education officer for Dorsetshire, Mr Tim Brighouse, said the authority would still allow scale points when extra teachers were necessary, even though Oxford has decided not to provide statements on pupils with special needs unless parents request it.

"We can protect our schools from any injustice and we intend to do so," Mr Brighouse commented.

Polytechnic inquiry set after NF row

A union leader and a professor are to join the independent committee of inquiry into the internal organization of North London Polytechnic, where 10 months' disruption over a National Front student now seems to have died down.

The Inner London Education Authority announced this week that Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, and Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, former director of the London School of Economics, had accepted invitations to join.

Mr Lincoln Crawford, a barrister and member of the Commission for Racial Equality, will serve as adviser to

the inquiry, which is to be chaired by Miss Sheila Browne, former Senior Chief Inspector at the Department of Education and Science and now principal of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Last Thursday, Dr John Beishon, the polytechnic's acting director, further consolidated his settlement of the disruption by dismissing disciplinary charges against 21 students and giving written reprimands to 10 more. Charges against a further 8 were adjourned.

The next day, Mr Patrick Harrington, the National Front student, tested his High Court-backed rights to use the polytechnic's canteen.

Students had predicted that the row would result in Mr Harrington being expelled from the house where his lectures were held. But they only heckled and did not obstruct him.

In the High Court last Monday, Mr Harrington had withdrawn his application to commit 16 students to jail in contempt after they had given undertakings to the judge that they would not assault or molest him and would not impede his access.

He had also agreed to drop proceedings to sequester the polytechnic's funds in exchange for a written guarantee that the house would have access to the parts of the polytechnic he needs to use.

David Walker of 'The Times' reviews the mixed fortunes of Warwick University in its 22-year life, and talks to Jack Butterworth, founding vice-chancellor, who retires in the summer.

From foundation to vindication

Jack Butterworth is one of those institution-builders - rare in education nowadays - who can rise from his office desk, move across to a window and gaze on a personal creation: a campus he first knew as ploughed fields and hedges, flowering trees he saw planted as seedlings, a net of roads and paths once lines on an architect's drawing, laboratories and lecture halls whose foundations he once saw being filled with concrete.

He is the last of the founding generation of "new" vice-chancellors. When he was appointed 22 years ago, Warwick University was a notion in the heads of a group of Coventry grandees which loosely fitted with the higher education expansion plans of the Macmillan Government.

Five years later, in 1967, at the height of the university boom, management consultants looking at Warwick University's administration said its image was Mr Butterworth's image. And, insofar as a plural institution like a university can be summed up, that is still true today, in Mr Butterworth's final academic year before his retirement. He goes in the summer, to be replaced by Dr Clark Brundin, an American-born Oxford engineer.

At Mr Butterworth's door lies credit for the construction of Warwick as a rounded institution of middling size, with 5,300 students; its newness in the 1960s has not precluded the establishment of departments of classics, French and German and such liberal mainstays as philosophy and the history of art.

Warwick has a large faculty of educational studies, having absorbed the Coventry College of Education in 1978. Research is strong - thanks to Professor Christopher Zeeman, it en-

joys an international reputation in mathematics.

In conversation Mr Butterworth adduces his role in all this as a facilitator. "The most important thing I do is appointing to professorships. Beyond that it is obvious he still does well what he did before coming to Warwick, when he was bursar of New College, Oxford - juggle the institution's finances expertly while producing a steady stream of income from outside the University Grants Committee conduit.

He turns from his window enthusiastically to show visitors a scale model of a new gallery and courtyard extension to the campus arts centre, paid for almost entirely out of a special "Foundation Fund" that he has kept running since the very early days.

A stock question about the distribution of power in the university elicits the blandest of replies: "Most of my job is concerned with persuading others; this is not a job for decision-

taking; I work with senate, council, the finance committee. I nudge."

But that can't be right. Institutions do not just grow; universities make bids to the UGC and the research councils; they encourage certain kinds of specialization. They depend, in short, on some sort of vision, a sense of direction.

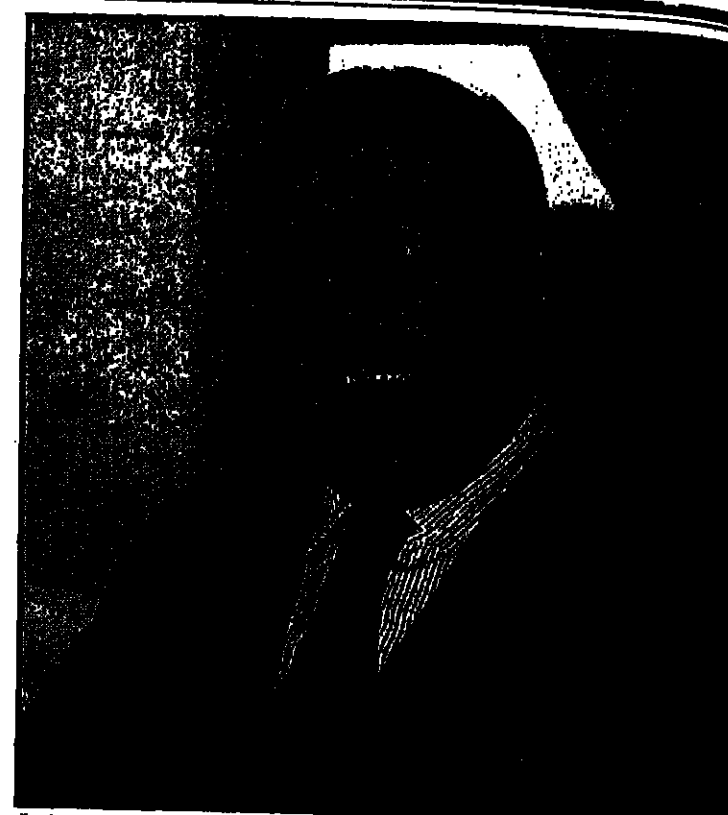
Indeed, Warwick as a new university had a vision, supplied in some detail by its new vice-chancellor: it was to be a university paying "full attention" to science, especially engineering. It was to innovate in establishing a business school. "We envisaged a close relationship with local industry," Mr Butterworth says, "... the part of society that earned the income."

The fact is that at Warwick - where two thirds of student intake is into arts and social studies, where there is no business school and where engineering is a small department - that vision was thwarted.

Warwick, unlike York or East Anglia or Kent, is a university with a "past". Once, Mr Butterworth stood outside the university registry in the dark of night while torch lights were shone on injunctions as they were read out through loud-speakers to students in occupation within. Once, it was alleged the university kept files on the political affiliations of staff and students. Once, the cost and the looks of a campus car park caused demonstrations and long hours of puerile argument that reached the national press. Once, a Warwick student died in a fracas in Red Lion Square.

Warwick's time of trouble was 1969-70; recollection is easier because of the tendentious but fluent account published as a Penguin Special by E P Thompson, who was then on the university's staff and an active participant on the students' side. According to the Left, problems stemmed from the fact that Warwick, despite its name, was actually the university of Coventry. Members of the motor manufacturing family, the Rootes, had undue influence. Thompson claimed, along with executives of Courtaulds and Hawker Siddeley.

He wrote: "What was wrong was not a close relationship with 'industry' but a particular kind of subordinate relationship with industrial capitalism - with an industrial capitalism, more-



Jack Butterworth... 'I nudge.'

over, which exerts its influence not only directly in the councils of the university but also within the educational organs of the state."

From that analysis, fomented by the late 1960s student temperament, followed a round of demonstrations, occupation, demands for vice-chancellorial resignation and a spate of publicity. Mr Butterworth says of the incidents of 1969-70 that student applications to the university were completely unaffected, but they left a bad taste.

The irony is that E P Thompson completely missed the point about Warwick University as it was developing in 1969.

Mr Butterworth's original conception of the university had, indeed, involved strong connections with industry. Entry was to be 50-50 between the arts and social studies and the sciences; its graduates were to supply industry with the brains necessary to heat up Harold Wilson's "technological revolution".

It never happened. One reason, Mr Butterworth recollects, was that industrialists, locally and nationally, were not interested in employing graduates in applied science. "The motor car industry was one that didn't believe in intelligence."

To Lord Rootes and the other motor magnates of the day, the university was a proud symbol of Coventry's making good, but merely that. And where were all the bright young engineers and scientists? The mid-1960s was a "flight from science", sixth-formers were not attracted to engineering, not least - Mr Butterworth says with some acerbity - because Rootes Motors, BMC and the other companies would not pay proper salaries. Students flocked instead into the arts and social sciences, which now take two thirds of entrants. Cheaper to run, these areas were where the UGC promoted expansion. The vision of Warwick as a power-

house of West Midlands indeed faded.

That may seem negative. A new social studies had of course been an element in Mr Butterworth's original concept of a university. It flourished: Warwick became a centre of advanced studies in theatre, its social history. A key Butterworth appointment was Professor Hugh Clegg, who was encouraged to build industrial relations; the Social Science Research Council located a research unit at the university which is still, despite the critical attentions of *Left Belief* and others - going strong.

After the alarms of 1969-70, Mr Butterworth's path was clear. He followed a smooth-running administrative (aided by his training as a lawyer) to success in competition for non-UGC money, whether donated by the private sector or granted by the research councils.

And with the 1980s has come a return to that earlier ambition to work closely with industry. "It is industry that has changed," he says, pointing to Leyland's unprejudiced efforts to sponsor students and in the wake of the Finniston Report, better salaries for graduate engineers.

For its efforts, Warwick last year received the accolade of a visit by the Prime Minister who blessed the Bayliss Venture Centre to encourage high-tech business on the university science park. It looked, after 20 years, something like a vindication. But you would never hear that from Mr Butterworth, whose achievement is Warwick-as-is, a bustling place, the cuts, well able to support students, a fully international university with an overseas commitment, fostered by Mr Butterworth's own 10 years of service as chairman of the Inter-University Council on Higher Education Overseas and as one of the British Council's most active travellers.

Girls gain most in subject swap

Adriana Caudrey reports on an ILEA experiment in sexual equality



Girls who swapped domestic subjects for technical courses with boys at nearby schools became much more broad-minded about men's and women's roles in society, whereas many of the boys became more conventional, an Inner London Education Authority experiment has shown.

After taking craft, design and technology, and silversmithing, girls could more easily conceive of women garage mechanics, painters and decorators, carpenters, and of male nurses, than could boys who had studied textiles, housecraft, and childcare.

Almost twice as many girls as boys enjoyed their taste of a subject usually studied by the opposite sex. Afterwards, 9 per cent of the girls vowed to go into a non-traditional career, but none of the boys did. More than 80 per cent of the boys planned to have a predictable career, compared with 36 per cent of the girls. The rest were undecided.

Even before the subject swap, girls were more open-minded than boys about masculine and feminine roles, but this was accentuated afterwards, when for example, 43 per cent of girls considered putting up shelves a job for either sex, against 18 per cent of boys. Three times as many boys as girls thought the task was "very much a man's job".

More than 400 schoolchildren from five schools took part in the experiment, which was monitored by the ILEA's research and statistics department. First-year girls and boys at a pair of single-sex Roman Catholic schools, Cardinal Manning boys' and Slon Manning girls' in north Kensington - swapped craft classes. The girls did craft, design and technology, and the boys took textiles (needlework).

At another pair of schools - Spencer Park boys and Garrett Green girls in Wandsworth - a group of sixth-year boys did housecraft and a group of fourth-year boys took "child develop-

ment and family". In return, fourth-year girls did silversmithing.

At Haggerston girls' in east London, pupils were introduced to craft, design and technology at their own schools.

While 36 per cent of the girls were "very keen" to study CDT and silversmithing, only 20 per cent of the boys were equally keen to take textiles, housecraft and childcare. For the first-year girls there was status attached to taking CDT, whereas the boys had to contend with being labelled "sissy" for doing domestic subjects. Needlework was called "textiles" to make it more acceptable to them.

Seventy-six per cent of the girls enjoyed the CDT and silversmithing courses, while only 38 per cent of the boys enjoyed textiles and housecraft. The girls explained: "It was a very good chance to do what is a man's job".

Only 9 per cent of the girls did not enjoy the technical courses, whereas more than a quarter of the boys disliked domestic subjects. Of the boys who did enjoy these, one said: "When I grow up I can sew on buttons". Four times as many girls as boys - 12 per cent against 3 per cent - had dismissed domestic subjects solely because they were boring.

After the courses, sexually stereotyped views about male and female roles were eroded, but mainly among the girls. Both before and after the experiment, 30 per cent of the boys considered painting and decorating very much a man's job. The number of boys who thought the job suitable for either sex dropped from 29 per cent to 27 per cent after the swap.

However, the number of girls who thought it very much a man's job fell from 20 per cent to 13 per cent, while the number who deemed it suitable for either sex went up from 42 per cent to 53 per cent.

The number of boys who considered nursing very much a woman's job went up from 29 per cent to 31 per cent, while the number of girls who thought this dropped from 25 per cent to 16 per cent. The number of boys who thought nursing appropriate for either sex fell from 44 per cent to 35 per cent, while among girls this number went up from 45 to 50 per cent.

The experiment was carried out partly to establish the practicality of exchanging subjects between single-sex schools. It was decided this was easier with small option groups than with whole year groups, and that it required the full commitment of the teachers participating.

● About half the teachers and school governors in Humberdale have criticized the local authority's booklet, which contains guidelines aimed at fostering sexual equality in schools. Their most common complaints were that producing the booklet was too costly, and that it represented an insult to teachers' professionalism.

Jenny Headlam Wells, one of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education representatives on the authority's equal opportunities working party, helped to chart the teachers' responses. She said the printing costs were a "modest" £1,500, any added that a sufficient number of teachers were enthusiastic about the document to have made the exercise worthwhile.

Universities to keep more from land sales

by Biddy Passmore

Plans to allow universities to keep more of the cash they raise from property sales were announced by the Government last week.

Under the new arrangements, universities that sell off land or buildings will be able to keep up to £200,000 - or, where the amount is greater, up to half - of the proceeds, provided they tell the University Grants Committee how they propose to use the money and that they spend it within three years on building or adaptation work or buying property.

Alternatively they will, with the UGC's permission, be able to spend up to 100 per cent of the proceeds on schemes to rationalize or replace existing facilities.

The previous rules, introduced as an experiment in 1982, allowed universities to keep up to £100,000 to spend within two years, or up to half of the proceeds for use within three.

Explaining his decision to retain and extend the scheme, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, said he was satisfied that giving universities greater freedom to use the cash had helped them to make the most effective use of their resources.

Research back-up

The Low Pay Unit and the Workers' Educational Association have set up an Education and Research Service to support trade union initiatives against unemployment and poverty.

Authorities upset over distribution of support grants

by Mike Durham

The Government's distribution of Education Support Grants has been greeted with dismay by a number of local education authorities concerned that they have not received money for important projects.

At least one I.E.A. has written to the Department of Education to complain at what it believes is unfair treatment, and called into question the criteria used to make grants.

In December, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, announced grants worth nearly £29 million, in 10 categories. A further £1 million earmarked for the study of teacher assessment has yet to be distributed.

All but one of the 96 I.E.A.s in England made bids for the money with detailed submissions. But of the 789 individual bids made, only 558 were granted.

This week Devon I.E.A. said it had not received any of the money it had requested for curriculum development in small schools, although that was its biggest priority. Nor did it get a grant towards primary science education. At the same time, it received £40,000 towards primary maths advisers, although it has plenty of those already.

Altogether, Devon received grants worth £459,300 towards six projects. It had originally applied for money in all 10 categories.

Mr Roy Pryke, Devon's deputy chief education officer, said the total amount the county had been given was not in dispute. "But we feel very disappointed that we haven't got grants for either the rural primary schools or the primary science education."

The rural schools project was intended to foster cooperation between about 40 village schools by establishing

a network of schools centres. Devon has a large number of village schools and the scheme was to be given high priority. Now it may be abandoned.

Devon also urgently needed money to boost its primary science because it only has one specialist adviser. In maths, on the other hand, it has a staff of six advisers. Yet the county has received money for maths and not for science.

In Wakefield, the education committee has written to express its disappointment at being denied a £52,000 bid for multicultural education - one of its highest priorities.

A bid for £59,000 to work on records of achievement, in a consortium with five other north of England I.E.A.s, was also turned down. Yet one of the consortium, Wigan, was alone awarded £96,700 for similar work.

Wakefield received £190,600 for 6 of the 10 categories it asked for.

Other I.E.A.s are understood to be worried about where to find their 30 per cent share of funding for each project. In some quarters the full-out grant - equivalent to 0.5 per cent of local authority education spending - is seen as further proof of the folly of educational management without local control.

Mr Gordon Cunningham, education officer of the Association of County Councils, which opposed the grant system, said the I.E.A.s were being told how to spend their own money.

"Sir Keith Joseph came out with them in December just like Father Christmas. But Father Christmas doesn't go round collecting subscriptions before he delivers the presents down the chimney. There is no money in this scheme."

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Compromise reached on grant

by Frank Pedley

A medical student who complained to the Ombudsman when Kirkcaldy education committee decided she was not entitled to a grant to receive one for the last two years of her course.

At its meeting in Huddersfield last week, the committee accepted, with surprise, the view of the Commissioner for Local Administration (Ombudsman) Mr Pat Cook, that such an award would be "the way ahead, bearing in mind that the complainant is not herself without all responsibility."

The question of a grant to Miss Barbara Brown, who is in the penultimate year of her course at a university in Ireland, the subject of a report in November by the Ombudsman.

He found that there was maladministration by the council to the extent that it had considered only "whether

she was entitled to a mandatory award and did not deal comprehensively with the possibility of a discretionary award."

He did, however, accept that when Miss Brown first made an application for a grant towards the clinical part of her training, she did not give full information about her circumstances. She had already taken one degree course (which was known to the council's officers dealing with the application), but had also received public funding for her course in teacher training to make a further award for vocational training to applicants in this category, though the investigation disclosed two exceptions to that rule.

The officers were also criticized because they did not inform the mem-

bers of the recommendation of the Secretary of State that discretionary powers should be used to grant awards to students attending normal degree courses in Ireland.

Although the committee accepted Mr Cook's recommendation, the chairman, Mr Tom O'Donovan, said that many members had misgivings about it. They had, however, decided that it was right to act in the spirit of what the Ombudsman is supposed to be about, and at the same time to call for a further report on procedures in order to avoid similar problems.

General policy on the award of discretionary grants would not, however, be affected and the committee would not allow the Ombudsman's decision to create a precedent, he said.

Courses

Brighton Polytechnic

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSES 1985

For Education Officers, Assistant Governors, Headteachers, Deputies and Senior School Staff in the United Kingdom and from Overseas.

Since 1979 the Brighton Polytechnic Management Centre has assisted over 2000 individuals in the above categories from the United Kingdom and Overseas who have attended school management short courses. The 1985 programme of 16 short courses has the backing of extensive computer analysis and research data from over 2000 secondary schools including 100 independent schools. This programme, which has an extensive case study covering the management of two comprehensive schools and a case study of an independent school, is as follows:

11-15 March MANAGEMENT OF TVET IN SCHOOLS AND CENTRES

Different TVET models and their potential, contribution of the school/TVET to information technology across the curriculum, examinations (old and new), school school TVET, methods of monitoring TVET performance, case study options - setting up a TVET programme as an extension of a current one.

21 March - 4 April SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Organisation, delegation, communication, interpersonal group relations, meeting management, selection interviewing, options, pastoral care, microcomputers, management of change, methods of monitoring management performance.

21 March - 4 April MANAGEMENT OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Major issues, finance including tax relief, management styles, communication, delegation, organisation, selection interviewing, motivation of staff, public, managing management, interpersonal group relations, microcomputers, management of change, methods of monitoring management performance.

27 June MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL/COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Generating and maintaining an effective school image, PTA, school and community relations, evening and open days, school relations with parents of influence in the community including professional services, press, methods of monitoring school/communitarian relations management performance.

3-4 July THE MICROCOMPUTER AND CHANGE IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND CURRICULUM

Microcomputer systems in school administration including hardware, software, data and other data management, options, training, microcomputers, microcomputers and the school curriculum including data and implementation, staff training and teaching methods. Monitoring the effectiveness microcomputer systems have in schools.

6-10 July SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

18-19 July MANAGEMENT OF TVET IN SCHOOLS AND CENTRES

22-23 July SCHOOL TIMETABLE CONSTRUCTION FOR 16-18 YEAR OLD

10 hour sessions covering the whole school timetable.

22-23 July SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

22-23 July MANAGEMENT OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

22-23 July PREPARATION FOR PROMOTION TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Role of head of department, delegation, motivation of staff, interpersonal group relations, selection interviewing, application forms, interview techniques, selection interviewing as interviewee and board member.

7-11 October SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

11-15 November SCHOOL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Setting and achieving school aims, discussion, consultation, reports, legal aspects, handling microcomputers, training, management, monitoring and evaluation in staff over the next five years.

16-18 November SCHOOL TIMETABLE MANAGEMENT

Elementary, intermediate and advanced levels.

22-23 November THE MICROCOMPUTER AND CHANGE IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND CURRICULUM

This course can be combined with the school timetable management course.

22-23 November SCHOOL CURRICULUM COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Curriculum philosophy and evaluation, curriculum and school organisation, the effect of microcomputers on the curriculum, selection interviewing, selection interviewing as interviewee and board member.

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Biddy Passmore looks at the brightening employment prospects for graduates

Summer full of promise for the high-tech class of '85

by Biddy Passmore

Demand for graduates in electronics and computer-related fields is as much as 20 per cent up on last year, according to the three main graduate career and employment organizations.

In their annual survey they say the prospects for this summer's crop of graduates are better than at any time in the past four years.

Not only is demand higher: for the first time in 20 years, there will be only a small increase in the number of new graduates, because the fall in the output from universities will be only just counterbalanced by the still rising polytechnic output.

After allowing for those who will go on to further study or go abroad, the three organizations estimate that the number of graduates immediately available for jobs in this country will be about the same as last year's, at 66,000.

The bad news for electronics firms - and the country's economy - is that a bigger number of jobs will be chasing a smaller number of electronics graduates. The shortage continues to be a matter of great concern, the survey shows.

But graduates in electronics and computer science are not the only ones in demand from high-tech firms. There is also a big and growing demand for graduates from a wide range of disciplines, provided they are

numerate, and good communicators. "A lot of activity in the computer world isn't necessarily for computer scientists or even technologists", Mr Brian Putt, of the Central Services Unit, said this week. "You just need the capacity to see objectively what computers can and can't do. Employers want people who can control the system rather than the system controlling them - but it is better if they are familiar with computers."

Somewhat unexpectedly, demand from accountancy firms continues to rise. Vacancies are some 10 per cent up on last year and exist both for graduates who want to train as accountants and for those who want to be management consultants.

The number of last year's graduates still seeking a job is likely to be smaller than the 1984 figure of 10,000, the survey shows. Vacancies for graduates who are immediately available have increased by an astonishing 70 per cent, including a very large number in mechanical engineering.

The three organizations are the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS), the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (CSU), and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates (SCOEG).

University	Expected unemployment (%)	Actual unemployment (%)	%points by which actual better (or worse) than expected
Durham	18.2	10.7	+7.5
Cambridge	14.9	7.8	+7.0
Oxford	16.8	10.0	+6.8
Brunel	13.3	8.7	+4.6
Southampton	13.1	9.6	+3.5
Newcastle	14.8	11.1	+3.7
York	14.2	10.7	+3.5
Glasgow	14.2	11.3	+2.9
Birmingham	13.1	10.4	+2.7
Reading	17.4	14.7	+2.7
Aston	11.4	8.4	+3.0
Lancaster	16.3	14.3	+2.0
Warwick	15.8	14.3	+1.5
Exeter	15.8	14.8	+1.0
City	11.3	10.8	+0.5
Strathclyde	12.8	12.1	+0.7
Aberdeen	14.4	12.0	+2.4
Salford	14.6	14.2	+0.4
St Andrews	17.2	16.9	+0.3
Loughborough	14.4	13.6	+0.8
Queen's Belfast	13.2	13.2	same
Kent	18.6	20.2	-1.6
Bristol	18.9	17.6	+1.3
Bath	14.6	13.2	+1.4
Dundee	9.8	10.9	-1.1
Edinburgh	14.5	15.8	-1.3
Sussex	18.9	21.5	-2.6
Heriot-Watt	10.3	11.3	-1.0
Liverpool	14.5	16.3	-1.8
Manchester	12.9	15.0	-2.1
Keele	22.1	22.5	-0.4
Lancaster	18.2	21.5	-3.3
Sheffield	16.3	18.0	-1.7
Bradford	13.9	16.8	-2.9
Nottingham	14.8	17.6	-2.8
Wales	16.1	19.1	-3.0
Leeds	15.8	18.8	-3.0
London	12.7	16.7	-4.0
Surrey	12.7	18.8	-6.1
Stirling	18.2	22.6	-4.4
Hull	18.3	24.6	-6.3

Durham ahead of Oxbridge

The dreaming spires of Durham University, rather than those of Oxford and Cambridge, seem to be the place to head for if you want to maximize your chances of a job.

And four technological universities - Bath, Heriot-Watt, Bradford and Surrey - do worse in terms of graduate employment than might be expected from their subject mix and the balance between men and women students.

Those are two surprising results of the latest, "unprecedentedly refined" league table of university graduates

employment prepared by the education correspondent of the *Financial Times*, Mr Michael Dixon.

He has been able this year to call on data prepared by Lancaster University calculating university graduates' "expected" employability, taking account of 78 subject variations, as well as the gender mix. The "actual" unemployment rate given in the second column is a three-year average (for 1981-1983) of the percentage of graduates who believed to be unemployed or with only a short-term job six months after graduating.

When it came to interviews, the students' experiences ranged from the five-minute desultory chat to an agreeable exchange of ideas and opinions. But many emphasized the importance of good preparation and of visiting the institutions applied for before making any final decisions, and some had radically revised their order of preference after doing so.

For some, interviews were clearly a painful ordeal, with rudeness rather than toughness being the chief complaint. But none, perhaps, had to perform in more trying circumstances than the respondent who wrote: "You have read *Nineteen Eighty-four* by George Orwell and your interview is 101, you cannot give of your best!"

"Grade Expectations 1984-85", available from Kent County Council Careers Service, Springfield, Maidstone. Price £5.95.

Respondents to the survey emphasized the importance of applying as early as possible to universities, polytechnics and colleges. One found that an UCAS form sent in five weeks before the official closing date of December 15 led to a rejection without interview, while another found that applications to polytechnics and colleges submitted in December and January were too late for heavily subscribed courses.

UCAS's speed and efficiency came in for glowing praise, from the 13 students who volunteered comments upon it, tempered with the occasional remark about the impersonal nature of its correspondence. The survey also showed that a central applications

system for the polytechnics - due to start up for courses beginning in 1986 - will be warmly welcomed. Five respondents said the art and design admissions registry was unhelpful and unfair.

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May deadline for working party to hammer out details of changes in NAFE finance and control

L.e.a.s concede defeat in battle to block MSC

The local authorities have lost their battle to prevent the Manpower Services Commission taking control of a large part of the work of their colleges.

Mrs Nicole Harrison, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities education chairman, who has led the year-long fight against the takeover, this week conceded defeat.

On Monday she and other leaders of the AMA and the Association of County Councils tied up a plan with Mr Bryan Nicholson, the MSC's chairman, under which they will negotiate mechanisms for implementing the instructions in last year's White Paper *Training for Jobs*.

The plan is for a joint working group to recommend how the MSC should pay for non-advanced work-related courses and in what ways it should be involved in their planning and control. It will be put to a special meeting of AMA education authorities at the end of this month - the ACC leaders have already agreed to it on their members' behalf - and means the authorities giving the Government what they insisted they would withhold: their unconditional agreement to cooperate in working out how the £110 million a year being taken out of their rate support grant money will be spent by the MSC.

Obviously that is only part of the task of the working group, which is charged with examining the whole provision for work-related NAFE. But this wider remit, which the authorities have in the past put forward as an alternative to a change in the funding arrangements, appears to be largely cosmetic. The working group will not start its proceedings until the middle of next month, and is required to have its recommendations ready by the end of May.

Since the arrangements for handling the diverted rate support grant money are the only part of the remit which is overwhelmingly urgent - the mechanisms have to be set up in time to apply them to plans for courses in 1986 - they will obviously be the main priority for the working group. And with little more than three months before the recommendations are due, the group is unlikely to be able to devote much thought to the wider aspects of FE provision.

Mrs Harrison herself did not try to claim that the authorities had succeeded in getting much in return for their cooperation, although both she and the ACC say that they have secured some safeguards against a wholesale bureaucratic intervention in the colleges' work by the Commission's officials.

She told *The TES* on Tuesday: "By agreeing to these terms and arrangements we are throwing in our lot with the MSC. We've lost the battle with the Government and the Commission because the local authorities' broke their united front."

Her criticisms were directed mainly against the ACC, which started suggesting compromise deals to the MSC last summer, but also against a few AMA members who made it plain they would accept the MSC money, whatever the others did.

Mrs Harrison will present the plan to the AMA meeting without making any recommendation. She said that it was

Cash bait may split l.e.a.s opposing takeover

FE takeover now quit

NAFE fight: round one to Government

MSC approaches branded as new move to break unity

City chiefs join counties in accepting short-term deal over funding by MSC

NAFE: Fresh claims of subversion and bid to strengthen 'talk'

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As a new Education Secretary, Mr William Bennett, is about to take office in the United States *TES* correspondents look at some of the issues that may land on this desk . . .

Staff given more power than police to search pupils

The US Supreme Court has given teachers sweeping powers to search pupils and their belongings if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the law – or even a school rule – has been broken.

The 6-3 majority decision was made in the case of a New Jersey schoolgirl caught with drug paraphernalia after being found smoking in a lavatory.

The ruling gives teachers and school officials more power than the police, who must have probable cause to suspect a crime before they can make a search.

The judgment, written by Justice Byron R White, said: "Under ordinary circumstances, a search of a student by a teacher or other school official will be justified at its inception when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school."

Teachers, like police officers, will still be accountable under the constitution's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, but the new ruling will make it easier for them to search students for drugs and weapons.

Not all the justices agreed, and one of the three dissenters, Justice John Paul Stevens, said the decision "will permit teachers and school administrators to search students when they suspect that the search will reveal evidence of even the most trivial school regulation or guideline for student behaviour."

"For the court, a search for curfews and sunglasses in order to enforce the school dress code is apparently just as important as a search for evidence of heroin addiction or violent gang activity."

The case arose from an incident at Piscataway High school, New Jersey, in March 1980, when a 14-year-old girl was caught smoking in a lavatory. The girl was taken by a teacher to a vice-principal's office, because smoking in non-designated areas is against school rules. The girl denied that she

had been smoking, and said she never smoked.

The assistant vice-principal, Theodore Choplick, opened the girl's purse and saw a packet of cigarettes. Beside them was a pack of cigarette papers of the kind often used for rolling marijuana cigarettes. On digging further down in the purse, Mr Choplick found other drug paraphernalia and records indicating that the girl was selling marijuana to other students. She later admitted that she had been selling "joints".

The girl was tried as a juvenile and sentenced to one year's probation, but the decision was overturned on appeal. The new Supreme Court judgment reinstates the conviction, and sets a fresh guideline for schools nationally.

President Reagan has been calling for the restoration of "good, old-fashioned discipline" as part of his crusade for schools to raise their academic standards, and the administration filed a brief in support of the school authorities in the New Jersey case.

The President complained last February: "For too long, courts and others have concentrated on protecting the rights of the disruptive few. Well, it's high time we paid some attention to the rights of the well-behaved students who want to learn."

A White House staff report last year on discipline problems stressed the rights of educators in cases where they were pitted against the rights of students. Gary Bauer, Deputy Undersecretary of Education, who helped to draft the report, said: "Teachers can't be lawyers and policemen at the same time. We feel the standards that teachers and principals have been under have been too severe."

The new Supreme Court decision will be seen in some quarters as weakening its pivotal civil rights ruling in 1969, when it decreed that students could not be expelled for wearing black armbands to protest against the Vietnam war.

Bill Norris

Security studies to join the curriculum

US high school students will soon have studies on national security added to their curriculum, writes Bill Norris.

Under a scheme sponsored by the Consortium for International Studies Education and the Arms Control Association, teenagers will be studying international conflict, strategy, military technology, arms competition and control, the economic dimension of security, and the role of diplomacy. The topics will be blended into existing social studies courses.

Initial funding for the project is coming from the Ford Foundation, which has just announced a two-year grant of \$474,500 to develop materials for use by high school teachers. This will cover teaching materials, audio-visual aids, and other classroom back-ups.

Extra funding is being sought for national teacher-training workshops and a centre for national security education to provide support for teachers and educators.

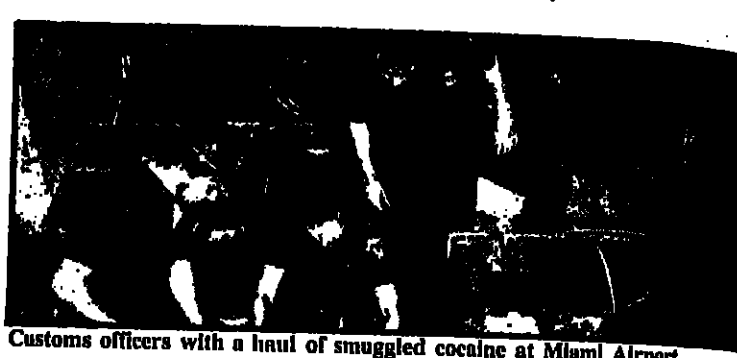
The programme is ponderously titled "National Security in the Nuclear Age—Education for Citizenship". One of its three co-directors, Dr William H Kincaid, said this week: "The project arises from the conviction that, as a democratic society in a fractious and heavily-armed world, the US must have broad and informed public support in order to achieve national and international security."

"Such support must be built on knowledge and understanding that are best gained through systematic education."

Dr Kincaid acknowledged that teachers were apprehensive about introducing new topics, which are seen as controversial, technically complex, and emotionally charged, into already overcrowded courses.

He said: "American high school teachers and students are confronted with these subjects both inside and outside the classroom. National security is already in the 'hidden curriculum'. We propose to make instruction in this controversial area open, objective, and systematic."

Bill Norris



Customs officers with a haul of smuggled cocaine at Miami Airport

Addiction stories aid prevention

When you get up in the morning and are thinking about how quickly you can go out of school and get high in the evening, that's when you know you have a problem.

This is the verdict of David, an 18-year-old former drug addict and alcoholic.

David, one of four teenage former addicts, is part of TKO, Teen Kick-Off project. When he was five, his father offered him a joint of marijuana, which started him on a cycle of drug abuse that ended only months ago.

TKO is meant to inform other youngsters and their parents about the dangers of chemical dependency. Trystac Dheveny, project founder and director, said.

As a former addict, she says: "I saw the teen drug situation becoming explosive. Adolescents were using these substances on the streets and in schools and nobody was helping them. I realized the best way to try to change this would be to have teens telling their own stories to other youngsters."

Ms Dheveny, aged 36, who had worked as an actress, decided to find teenagers who would act out their private struggle with chemical dependency and help to prevent their rapidly-growing problem.

She found her cast among the vagrant treatment facilities of the San Francisco Bay area. Now backed by a \$20,000 challenge grant, TKO is going into schools and drug treatment centres throughout the area.

The performance opens with all four youngsters standing in street clothes with their backs to the audience. Janet turns and says: "Ninety-nine per cent of all kids experiment with drugs and alcohol. Forty-one per cent of American youngsters binge-drink. The national suicide rate for chemically

dependent youngsters is 58 per cent higher than for those who are non-users. The disease costs an estimated \$83.3 billion. Addiction does not discriminate. It chooses everybody."

"At my house drinking and drugs was an okay thing to do", David says. "I'm electric when I'm high on speed. Give me a drink and nothing on mind in my way. But now, in my crowd, I just do organic stuff, beer and hashish. That can't harm you."

Janet, slim and blonde, moves centre stage. "I can handle it. But, nothing goes right any more". She adds urgently: "I got to make a connection. Why do I have to come down? I hate myself. I can't go home."

Each youngster observes that recovery is the hardest part. Ms Dheveny and her cast admit that the recovery process must continue for the rest of their lives. It is not possible for any member of the cast to try a drink or to take a joint now and then.

For David, the hardest part was admitting that he had a problem and being willing to change. His father joined a recovery group after seeing the play. "If my 16-year-old brother has a problem with drugs, I'll be there if he needs me", David assures the audience.

Recent statistics show that drug abuse among American high school students is on the decline. According to a nationwide survey conducted by the University of Michigan, only 25 per cent of senior pupils admitted smoking marijuana in the past month, and only 5 per cent were regular users—smoking 20 or more times in a four-week period. That compares with the record levels of 37 per cent and 11 per cent in 1978.

Charlotte Boyers

. . . and examine some of the more unusual aspects of American education

A spoonful of sugar helps the IQ go down . . .

Significant increases in IQ measurement and scholastic performance are claimed for American schoolchildren given lunches free of sugar, salt, and food additives.

Dr Alexander Schauss, who has helped to assemble the data on 800,000 children over the last 10 years, is emphatic that many, though not all, child behaviour problems can be traced to diet deficiencies and environmental poisons.

One 16-year-old boy on medication for hyperactivity from the age of six, who daily got through 1½ pints of milk, one TV dinner, 20 cigarettes, five cups of coffee, two cakes, two cokes and 24 cans of beer, was arrested for assault and was amazed to be asked what he ate. Clinically he was a malnourished alcoholic. A child who had burned down his school was eating 210 teaspoonfuls of sugar a day.

Dr Schauss, director of the American Institute for Biosocial Research in Tacoma, Washington, is the author of *Diet, Crime and Delinquency* and 52 papers. His meteoric rise through the prison administration service and academic sociology in America has

been marked by a string of successes in reducing recidivism rates among adults and juvenile delinquents.

He believes that countering the effect of toxic metals in the environment is also important. He said that lead in petrol is directly related to blood lead levels in children and these in turn correlate to high hyperactive behaviour.

A West German study has shown that violent children, such as rapists, arsonists, killers, are sensitive to the phosphates in fizzy drinks. This is in turn an effect of insufficient magnesium, which is present in all freshly grown food—but 60 per cent of the American diet is pre-processed.

Dr Schauss points to one important social factor in the last 20 to 30 years. The growing number of women in the workplace has been matched by the increase in convenience foods and fast-food restaurants. Twenty-two per cent of American teenagers no longer eat breakfast at home, and 12 per cent have eaten no meal at home for two years. Food appears to be disappearing from American life.

Victoria Neumark

Union and parents fight officials over herpes boy

A small boy spent his first day at a Maryland primary school this term putting rocks in a goldfish bowl, filling it with water and playing with the fish. Nothing unusual in that? Except that he was entirely on his own and a police car stood by outside the school in case of trouble.

The boy is three years old. He has a speech defect which is why, under Federal law, he is being given special education at such an early age. But he also suffers from herpes, and because of this he finds himself the innocent centre of a bitter row between teachers and parents. On the one hand, and this Maryland education authorities on the other.

Herpes is a viral disease, currently incurable, that commonly results in blisters or lesions on the skin. It has two forms: the more common variety, which causes cold sores, and the second known as genital herpes. Both types can cause blindness if the eyes are infected and can damage the nervous system. No tests have been carried out to establish which type the boy is suffering from.

The teachers of Anne Arundel County do not want him in school.

They fear that he will infect other pupils or staff, and when the decision to admit him was taken two months ago the teachers' union petitioned the county school superintendent, Robert C. Rice, to keep him out.

They were joined by the parents of the other five children in the remedial class, who said they would keep their youngsters at home. At the very least the teachers wanted a professional nurse in attendance to inspect him for lesions every day, and to send him home if any were found. They also insisted that any teacher contracting the disease from a pupil should be assured of continued employment, and that the school system should indemnify them against any legal action brought against a teacher by students who caught herpes while in class.

But their plea was rejected. School policy, Mr Rice said, would allow the boy to attend classes provided that any open sores were covered.

Sex education plans attacked by archbishop

IRISH REPUBLIC
John Walshe reports on opposition to Government policy

The new Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has criticized Government plans to introduce sex education into schools.

Both the Health and Education ministers are strongly committed to having the "relationships education" programme in all secondary schools. And the state-run Health Education Bureau is preparing a syllabus for it.

At present, sex education is usually offered as part of personal development or religious education. In some cases, non-teaching personnel are brought in, such as nurses, representatives of church-linked groups or bodies like the Irish Family Planning Association.

A tragedy last year when a young unmarried student died with her baby while giving birth in a field increased demands for more sex education.

In addition, there has been an increasing number of illegitimate births and abortions. In 1982, out of 70,933 births, 4,351 were illegitimate—and the percentage is expected to rise. The number going to Britain for abortions has also increased over the past few years.

Now the archbishop, Dr Kevin McNamara, has issued a strong warning about Government policy saying that the family — "Ireland's greatest

spiritual resource" — was under severe stress.

He added: "Because of the failure of some young people to live up to the moral demands which flow from human sexuality, the state may be tempted to claim a major role in the sexual education of young people."

"It may also seek — and we know, in fact, that it is already mooted — to include young people in their teens, contraceptive facilities."

At present, contraceptives are legally provided on a doctor's prescription to couples for family planning purposes; many doctors refuse to prescribe them to single young people.

Mr Harry Desmond, the health minister, proposes to allow contraceptives to anyone over 18.

However, the archbishop — the spiritual head of the biggest archdiocese in Ireland — urged parents to be extremely vigilant and ensure that children's morals were not harmed.

Education in sexuality belonged to parents, he said. Any help must be given by those to whom they could look with confidence to put it in its full religious and moral context. For example, by local priests or as part of the religious programme in schools.

The state's main responsibility in this area was to protect children from:

- the public misuse and exploitation of human sexuality;
- permissiveness;
- pornography; and
- the misuse of the media or social communication.

Quebec to classify schools by language

CANADA

The government of Quebec is trying again to make fundamental changes to its school system.

Widespread opposition forced the withdrawal of a Bill two years ago that would have taken control from elected school commissions and given it to school councils dominated by parents. The division along Roman Catholic and Protestant lines would have been removed.

The new Bill classifies schools by language rather than by religion but leaves the school commissions in place. One third of the commissions, however, will be appointed by an "electoral college", containing a majority of parents and educators. The rest will be elected by the community at large.

M Yves Bérubé, the education minister, gave social reasons for the changes — for example, in areas where school buses travel the same roads every day, picking up English-speaking children who attend neighbouring schools, one Catholic and one Protestant.

According to the minister, the law guarantees each student the right to choose between religious and moral teaching, Catholic and Protestant. Whether a school retains its Catholic or Protestant status will be largely decided by the school council, after consultation with parents. Immigrants are required by another law to register in French schools.

The opposition in the legislative assembly has given qualified approval to the new Bill. **Les McLean**



Teargas and rubber bullets fired at protesting students

SOUTH AFRICA

Jean Hey on the latest round of demonstrations

The violent unrest and sustained class boycotts that have rocked black education in South Africa are far from over.

While hundreds of thousands of black pupils returned to school this month for the start of a new year, many schools are still empty. At the same time police and pupils have resumed their violent clashes.

The day after the schools opened, police fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds of protesting pupils who had stoned police vehicles. In the Eastern Cape, police turned on a crowd of 300 pupils outside one school. The pupils — aged from 11 to 23 — were alleged to have prevented others from entering the school grounds and to have stoned police vehicles. Eight people were arrested.

Indeed, the Eastern Cape appears hardest hit by the present wave of boycotts. The pupils' main grievance is the detention of 11 fellow students arrested during last year's disturbances. Thousands of pupils have refused to return to class until they are released.

But so far, Mr Louis le Grange, minister for law and order, has not responded to their demand. The detained students — who have not been charged — are all members of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), a highly-active black organization intensely opposed to apartheid and its offshoot, racially separate education.

The Department of Education and Training has, in the past, blamed COSAS for being largely responsible for the widespread boycotts and accused its members of intimidating pupils into boycotting. And there is little doubt that intimidation tactics have been used by pupils to keep classrooms empty.

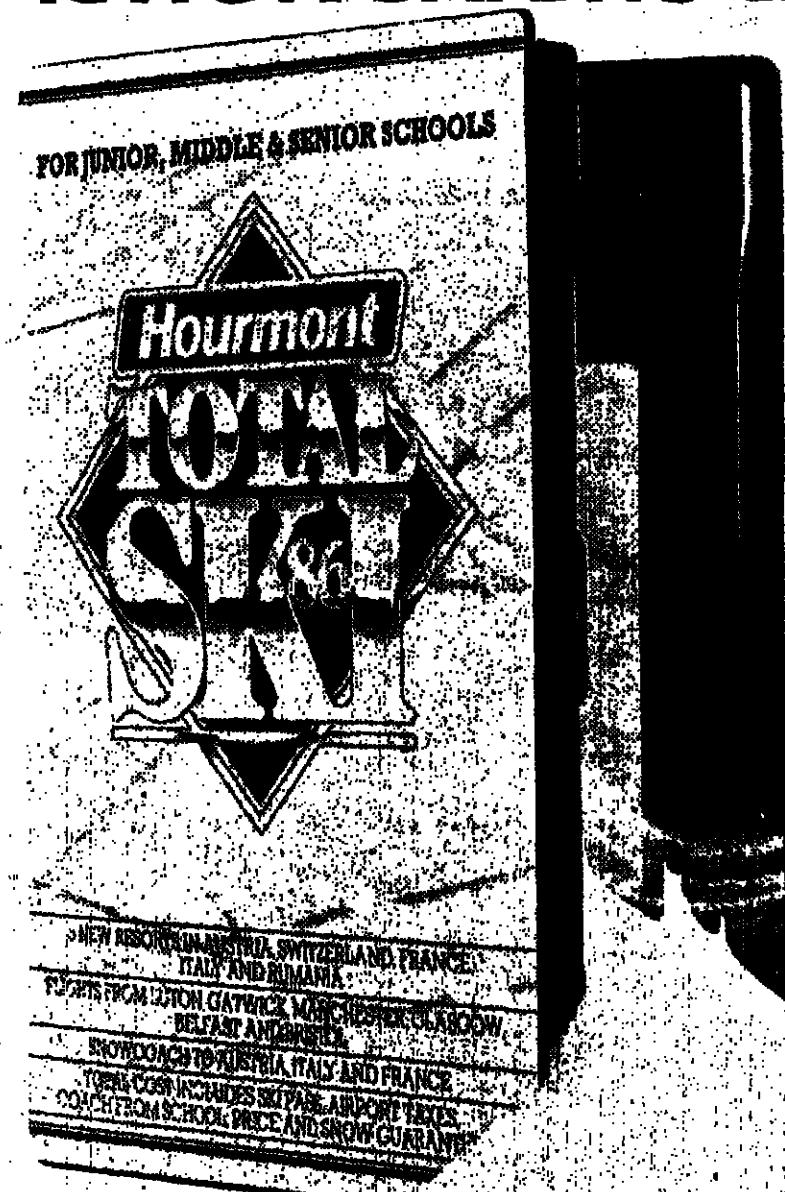
In the Vaal area, many pupils refused to wear their school uniforms on the way to school this month for fear of being attacked.

Pupils who returned to schools in two Transvaal townships were allegedly assaulted by outsiders. The schools were closed for the rest of the day.

Yet thousands of pupils in Soweto and the Vaal triangle have chosen to ignore this year's boycott call and follow the plea of parents and community leaders to return to school.

Attendance figures in most areas are about 60 to 70 per cent. Exceptions are in the Eastern Cape, where many classes are empty, and in the relatively trouble-free Western Cape, where classes are continuing normally.

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Primary teachers should be brought in as trainers

Sir - I was very interested to read Julia Hagedorn's article (TES, January 11) about the re-training of teacher trainers, so that they can then train the increasing number of primary student teachers now required.

Instead of sending college lecturers into primary schools for limited teaching experience (can a few hours a week working alongside a classroom teacher really be called school experience?), how about more experienced primary teachers being recruited into teacher training?

Although I agree with the comment made by Robin Alexander that "teaching young children is not at all the same as training young adults to teach them", I would point out that a number of primary teachers not only have high academic qualifications, but we have had a lot of experience teaching both PGCE and BED students within our schools.

During my 11 years as a teacher I have had many students coming into my classroom ill-prepared for what they are going to find. Certain demands are made of them by their tutors, who obviously are totally un-

ware of the day-to-day running of a primary school classroom. After all, students training to be doctors are taught by doctors, so surely students training to teach young children should be taught by teachers who have had recent experience in that ever-changing area of education.

ANNETTE BELL
66 Benthams Road
Brighton

Sick joke

Sir - I am a primary school teacher and on the dole in the company of several thousand other primary school teachers up and down the country. We are, as far as we are led to believe, on the lists of education authorities, who keep telling us there are no teaching posts for us. Therefore, I find it totally incomprehensible that secondary school teachers are being taken on in primary schools because of "a growing need for primary teachers".

Don't let anyone be confused - this present shortage of teachers in primary education can be resolved overnight if the teachers trained for the job were

employed, instead of having to stay on the dole and bawl with indignation as they read of secondary teachers losing their tempers and being exhausted by what kind of sick joke is this?

All it proves is that having a degree does not make a primary teacher and neither does one year's teacher training compared with three intensive years spent in a college of education.

What is more, redundant secondary school teachers with degrees are far more likely to get jobs elsewhere. Primary teachers are not likely to get other employment because, like nurses and doctors, we have been taught a profession. Perhaps one day, someone will see fit to let us use it.

GWENDOLEN GODFREY
23 Sillar's Meadow
Irvine, Ayrshire

Inaccurate

Sir - Julia Hagedorn's timely feature on the problems faced by teacher training institutions brought out many important issues.

With shrinking resources, colleges

have yet another new task to undertake in preparing primary teachers for the 1990s. As the Roehampton Institute is one of the major contributors in this field I must correct the very inaccurate impression given by part of the article. Out of 250 staff members at Roehampton we have very many who have taught and held responsible positions in primary schools.

Furthermore, we have two ex-primary heads on our Senate! Almost half our 2,800 students are engaged in teacher training and increasingly these will all be on primary courses.

The successful National Association for Primary Education re-training initiative for college lecturers mentioned, was actually run at Roehampton last Easter, both staff and students attended by members of our staff and we are recruiting enthusiastic and experienced primary teachers with good academic qualifications into our School of Education.

CHRISTOPHER JARMAN
In-service coordinator
Roehampton Institute
Whitlands College, SW15

Class sizes

Sir - Having taught as a deputy head and a head in small primary schools where mixed-age classes were more a necessity than a matter of choice I am well aware of the positive aspects, both social and academic, of such classes, and as Liam Dwyer says (Talkback, January 4), the quality of the teachers involved is very important.

His article, however, neglects the one factor that I found to be the most crucial if pupils' performance was not to suffer - that of class size.

When it was possible to have classes of around 20 I felt that the education being offered to the children was of a more rounded quality than that available in even the "best" single-age classes, but as the schools grew and classes nearer 30 became the norm this was no longer true and it was the most able children who suffered as it became possible only to teach to the middle level in any class. Quite simply, there was insufficient time to plan and organize adequate schemes of work for the gifted child.

If mixed-aged classes are to be imposed on schools through falling rolls then consideration will need to be given to the maximum size of classes and this may involve rethinking by some I.e.s.s.

ANN COKER
Headteacher
Bream County Infants' School
Lydney, Glos

Language tragedy

Sir - The "language tragedy" identified by your correspondent David Biermann (Letters, January 11) - that the young seem less successful at human languages than computer languages - is indeed worrying. It is, however, hardly surprising.

Children on computer courses spend much of their lesson-time in direct one-to-one dialogue with a "native speaker" of Basic, COBOL or whatever, and many of the more enthusiastic spend further long hours at home in late-evening sessions with their own personal micro.

Things might be very different. Imagine computer courses without computers, where teachers attempt to train large classes in the fluent and accurate use of languages they might someday need if they happen to meet a real "live" computer.

Imagine (dream!) too, an average school modern language department with 15 or 20 foreign language assistants and whose typical keen student had unlimited "hands-on" access to his/her personal au pair! I suspect the current situation might be reversed.

MICK HOWARTH
Head of Modern Languages
Aylesbury Community School
London NW6

Core curriculum

Sir - I have been a teacher in charge of audio visual aids and resources in a junior school for 10 years, and I believe that calls for a core curriculum may prove unnecessary. Many primary schools have enjoyed such a core for many years, particularly in social studies or "topic" work. For example, last year the country over, many children could be found learning about such diverse things as Saxons and Normans, space, time, the Olympics, Arabs and Muslims and the sea.

Why is this? Has the DES issued compulsory guidelines for humanities "options"? No. The fact is that schools television choose those subjects for 1984. How many teachers "blindly" follow programmes such as *Zig-Zag* although these are, often well presented and stimulating?

One unfortunate result of this is that libraries and resources centres are besieged by queues of teachers seeking books and materials on the same subject, at the same time. A few shelves are desperately emptied while stocks last, like the January sales. Before Christmas some librarians could be heard saying "Oh no - not another request for books about the sea." No sea books in November shades of Thomas Hood.

We're doing Eekimos and Rats this term. Are you?

ANTHONY PAGE
7 Gimson Avenue
Cosby
Leicestershire

Dylan misquoted

Sir - Might we suggest that Margaret Manton (Letters, January 11) searches through the works of Bob Dylan rather more carefully before using his words to support her case for the special needs of the gifted child?

The line she used in her letter: "Teachers teach, while knowledge waits" was misquoted. The actual words are: "While teachers preach of evil fates Teachers teach that knowledge waits and come from Dylan's song 'It's alright, ma (I'm only bleeding)'".

We feel that Ms Manton has misused Dylan's lyrics to back up her argument and has clearly changed the meaning of his words to suit her case.

LARRY AND JUDY DAVIES
35 Burnside
Waterlooville
Hants

Village schools

Sir - I was delighted to read "Talkback" (TES, January 4) Liam Dwyer's affirmation of the educational potential of mixed ability teaching based on his work in a 135-pup primary school in New Zealand.

During 1981 I visited New Zealand as part of a study I was making of the problems and prospects facing rural primary schools, and I went to such schools with between 35 and 75 pupils on roll. As here, with numbers of that order, the spread of ages and ability is wide, and yet what I saw in those two weeks was some of the most exciting primary teaching I have ever witnessed. It was more impressive than much that I saw elsewhere, and this was largely due to the positive support and encouragement of the local education authority, through advisory efforts and a reasonable level of resources.

The third helpful ingredient was the absolute support of the whole community, whose skills and resources were fully found expression in the life and work of the schools. Similar but cost arguments applied as here, and yet what I describe as a reasonable level of resources did not have to be totally disproportionate to what applied in larger schools because these were this strong local support in every single case.

The home section of my tour took me to 17 rural village schools in England. The contrasts were significant. There were examples that approached the quality of the education being provided in those New Zealand examples, but these were invariably in those authorities that were taking a positive and supportive stance in favour of their small rural schools. The best of the particular administrative mind, usually within the education department rather than the education committee, proved crucial.

Even if resources 'could not be provided in the way that Devon and Northamptonshire had done, nevertheless where education officers believed in the peculiar and distinctive qualities of village school education, there was a positive flavour to the advisory strategies and a reduced emphasis on closure programmes, the latter really coming to be seen as economic rather than educational imperatives.

During my research I came across hard evidence of the quality of educational attainments, based on bona fide testing of basic skills performance, to set alongside the clear evidence of rich general curriculum that a well-run small village school most certainly can deliver. A small village primary school recognized under the "Education for Capability" programme. I am pursuing the theme of problems and prospects in such schools but nothing has yet come my way to demonstrate with similar certainty that small village schools are inevitably disadvantaged to children, even on balance.

MERVYN BENFORD
Hill Cottage
Lewknor
Oxford

Powell has overlooked the real barbarism in schools

Sir - Enoch Powell is surely wrong and he is more responsible than he knows for allowing that which he criticizes. I refer, of course, to your report of his speech delivered to the Merchant Taylors' Company (TES, January 4). It is to the liberal tradition, one that Enoch Powell so proudly and tenaciously holds to, that we must look to see the roots of an actually practised barbarism. It is far too easy to talk of the "sound of barbarism" in reference to prime ministerial utterances, and it is hardly representative to invoke "incipient barbarism" when Latin and Greek are not learnt or taught.

He has missed the point that the majority of schoolchildren have experienced an education that can be described as barbaric: a barbarism that was perpetrated and perpetuated by a liberalism that failed to provide a useful education for the majority of children who left school without qualifications; and in denying the possibility of secondary justification it has done little if anything to assist in stemming the advancing tide toward

an even more vulgar barbarism which your leader writer (of the same week) more ably describes.

Even for those children who have achieved in education, the fact of its (on the whole) academicism, elitism, competitiveness, authoritarianism, modes of punishment, denial of pupil rights, is testimony enough to its barbaric practices.

It will not assist in developing more appropriate forms of education which begin to satisfy the needs - the genuine needs - of children for Enoch Powell to assert that "Education is a Good Thing". This platonic reification - the idea of Education manifest in earthly form as (at least) a classical education undertaken at a charitably endowed institution and done to the Glory of God - mystifies the association this form of education has had in serving (and being a product of) the prevailing economic and social system; and it masks attempts at evaluation between different kinds of education based upon their usefulness to their clientele - the pupils or students.

To be sure, education should be an end in itself, self-justified because it serves the best in human development and socially, and unfettered to an economic and political system that relies upon increasing the difference and segregation and competitiveness of its members. But in order that we may achieve such a nirvana we need to muster all our energies and arguments to resist the increasing degradation and manipulation of education towards the crass materialist end of actually earlier and earlier training.

Unfortunately, Enoch Powell's idealism and hypocrisy seem to prevent him from recognizing the need to act against the real barbarism and leave him criticizing its sounds and shadows.

JOHN DICKSON
Acting head of general
and communication studies
Bradford & Ilkley Community College
West Yorkshire

Sterling work

Sir - I read with interest Martin Woodhead's article, "Pre-school promise" (TES, January 11).

Three cheers for "Changed Lives" for proving conclusively (from 20 years' research) that pre-school education is the best "head start" a child can have.

I would like to draw attention to this work as I have recently returned from Michigan and was excited by the sterling work done in the interests of pre-school education. How differently I felt after reading the four-day research presented by Barbara Tizard and Martin Hughes - a research owing more to the fame of the authors than to its serious scholarship.

I would like to know what special gift these "professionals" have that in so short a time and on such little evidence they can justify such destructive conclusions.

"Britain's future is in its children" should be the guideline, and there has been enough mismanagement in education - without knocking pre-school education as in the Tizard and Hughes report.

MARY ERICA SMITH
Clapham House
100 John Dobson St
Newcastle upon Tyne

Salary talks

Sir - Your recent thoughtful leader on the prospects for this year's salary negotiations in the Burnham Committee reflects concerns which will be widely shared.

The pitfalls, and their consequences, are all too self-evident, but they are not inescapable.

The alternative prospect of a collaborative move forward by employers and unions to grapple with our difficulties is open to us.

Misconceptions and suspicions of the employers' structure proposals

Nursery target

Sir - May I be allowed to comment on the largely complimentary review (TES, December 21) of the nine video tapes "Mathematics for Parents of Young Children" which I produced.

The reviewer, Andrew Rothery, says that teachers to whom he showed the tapes would not purchase them because of the cost, while the scope covered was too narrow and should have spread to a wider age range. The tapes are being marketed as cheaply as possible, and to have attempted to spread the age range (preferably developmental level) would have at least doubled the price.

More importantly, and as the title suggests, the tapes are intended for parents of young children - nursery

Parental cash

Sir - Sir Keith Joseph, at the North of England Education Conference, in response to a question from Mr James Hammond, deputy general secretary of the National Confederation of Parent-Teacher Associations, said that he found it acceptable that parental funding was used to purchase educational necessities and that it was for I.e.s.s. to assess which schools would need additional capital allowances to compensate where parents could not afford to make contributions.

This statement concerns NCPTA greatly, since it undermines the previously accepted principle of free education according to age, aptitude and ability, which has enabled children from disadvantaged homes to have an equal educational opportunity. The

Podd's antics

Sir - I enjoyed reading Jacqueline Magarry's thoughtful review of Podd's computer antics (TES, January 4). Her suggestions for ways in which the program could be extended were admirable.

However, I was filled with alarm by her suggestion that the Microelectronics Education Programme's Primary Project could consider a Podd-inspired project, which could lead to all sorts of expectations on the part of your read-

ers! The MEP Primary Project is funded for the in-service training of teachers, not for curriculum development. Our funds are used for the production of teacher education materials and for the running of courses for teacher trainers, not for the development of software. That responsibility lies with other bodies within MEP.

ANITA STRAKER
Director
MEP National Primary Project,
Winchester

SHEILA NAYBOUR
NCPTA
43 Stonebridge Road
Northfleet
Kent DA11 9DS

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ANITA STRAKER
Director
MEP National Primary Project,
Winchester

Strong arm

Sir - In view of the possible imposition of VAT on the printed word - books, journals, newspapers and the rest - your readers may care to consider the classical "ignorance is strength" statement made by Davies (Giddy) Gilbert, MP for Bodmin (1806-1832), and a former president of the Royal Society (1827-1830), when opposing Whitbread's Bill of 1807 to provide elementary education in Britain.

"However specious in theory the project might be of giving education to the labouring classes of the poor, it would in effect be found to be prejudicial to their morals and happiness."

"It would teach them to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them."

"Instead of teaching them subordination, it would render them factious and refractory, as was evident in the manufacturing counties. It would enable them to read seditious pamphlets, vicious books and publications against Christianity."

"It would render them insolent to their superiors; and, in a few years, the result would be, that the legislature would find it necessary to direct the strong arm of power towards them." (Hansard, Vol IX, 798, July 13, 1807).

STANLEY ALDERSON
7 Highfield Avenue
Cambridge



Into touch

Sir - I wish to take issue with the tone of Bert Lodge's article on rugby league and the Ray French problem ("Television commentator side-steps rugby ban", January 11).

He constantly refers to rugby league as a professional game and the Rugby Union as "zealous guardians of the amateur game". Indeed, he says the Union has "a good case" in "preserving the amateur game" and that schoolboys in the north "were breaking the Union rules on professionalism".

Rugby league is an amateur game played throughout the country by schools, clubs and universities. Only the tip of the iceberg is professional -

the 30 professional clubs. The schoolboys trained by Mr French do not play for money when they play rugby league and then mysteriously become 16-year-old amateurs when playing union, soccer, cricket, athletics or any other school games.

Mr Lodge is right when he speaks of discrimination against rugby league, but it is discrimination against fellow amateurs and not professionalism. The matter can only be resolved ultimately by the courts.

JOHN R. GRUNDY
9 Lingards Drive
Aspley
Tyldesley
Manchester

Scientific error

Sir - I am immeasurably depressed by Sir George Porter's presidential address to the Association for Science Education last week. How is it that the nature of schools and education can have missed coming to the attention of one of our most eminent scientists by such a wide margin that he can seriously debate the relative merits of the second law of thermodynamics and molecular biophysics as the most suitable vehicle for introducing science to all pupils? And how, being so ignorant of schools and education, could he have accepted even an honorary post with an association so heavily committed to the principle of "science for all"?

Dr PHILIP ADEY
39 Oxford Road
London SW15 2LH

Local projects

Sir - Following your front-page item on the Suffolk investigation into teaching staff assessment ("DES to fund investigation into staff assessment", January 11), as part of our project will be to identify current activity in schools and the approaches adopted, may I invite anyone who has been engaged in local projects to contact our research project team, c/o the County Music School, Bolton Lane, Ipswich, IP4 2BT.

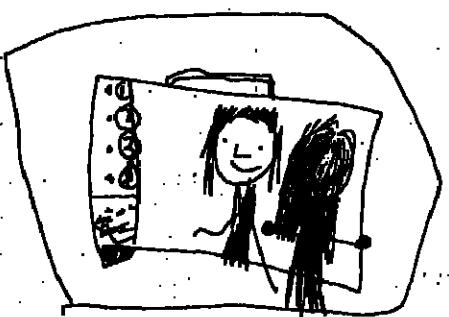
DUNCAN GRAHAM
County Education Officer
Suffolk County Council
Grimwade Street, Ipswich

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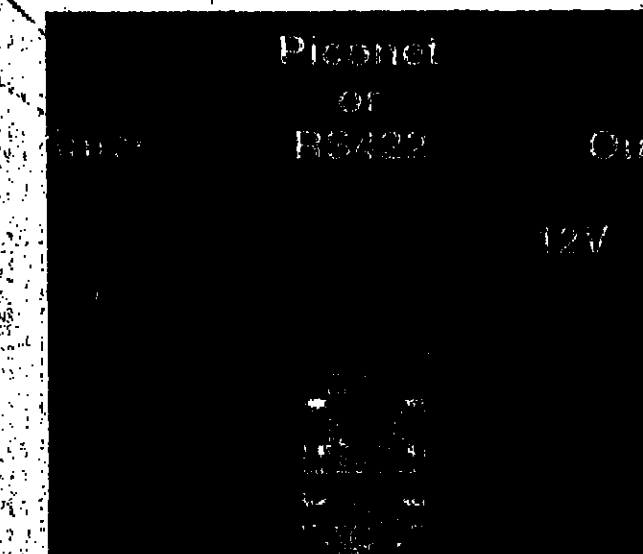
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In schools throughout Poland this week the short and tragic life of one young girl who died in Auschwitz will be remembered. Her name was Anna Maria Hinel and she was born in Warsaw on January 31, 1924.

She could easily have become just another figure in the mind-numbing statistics of death and suffering in a country where more than one in five of the population, some six million people, 2.25 million of them children under 18, were killed during the five years of occupation.

After the war, however, her secret diary was discovered under the floor of her parents' house. She had kept it for less than a year, from September 1939 to August 1940, but it remains a unique document of the early months of occupation when Polish teachers and pupils conspired together against terrible odds to keep alive their language and culture.

Shortly before the invasion of Poland, Hitler had spelt out exactly what he planned to do to that country: "I keep my 'Skull-and-Crossbones' formations ready to kill without mercy or pity men, women and children of Polish origin and those who speak Polish. That is the only way to get the living space we need..." (August 22, 1939).

The Nazi policy of *Lebensraum* demanded that first Poland and then all the Slav nations, including Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic states inhabited by some 45 million people, were to be completely "Germanized".

That meant the beheading of each country's intellectual and political leadership, the prohibition of its language, the destruction of all traces of its culture and the gradual extermination or deportation of its population, to be replaced by German-speaking people.

Anna Maria Hinel begins her diary on September 30, 1939, just as the first phase of this plan, the occupation of Poland, was almost completed. She was 15 years old.

"Warsaw surrendered - with these words, alas, I must begin my diary... I was naive enough to want a war - something different - out of boredom and curiosity. How quickly I changed my views!"

"My life up to now seemed colourless and grey. Now I think of it as that Paradise Lost about which the great Milton wrote in his poem. The reality is in fact so frightening that it exceeds the wildest imagination."

She describes Warsaw's preparation to defend itself, the patriotic music on the radio and the surge of hope when Britain and France declared war on Germany.

"... then comes the tragic night from 7th to 8th September - a violent onslaught from the Wola district. News about the German capture of Westerplatte shocked us deeply. Then came the bloody days of the barricades and enthusiasm transforms into exultation - we know we are surviving and defending ourselves."

"Then come the days of suffering in Praga district when Warsaw was lit up by thousands of fires which could not be put down through lack of water. From under the rubble we heard the moans of those trapped and dying..."

The occupation of Poland was carried out with lightning speed and extreme savagery. By September 27 Warsaw had surrendered.

The western and northern provinces of Poland were immediately incorporated into the German Reich. The Polish language was prohibited and all Polish schools were closed.

All potential leaders and intellectuals were systematically eliminated. A document surviving from Poznań, dated September 25, 1939, reads: "All subversive teachers and clerics have been arrested and will be deported to concentration camps."

In the remaining areas of central and southern Poland around Warsaw and Cracow, things

Forty years ago next Sunday, the Red Army entered the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. They found 8,500 prisoners, 180 of them children and many in the last stages of starvation. Over 4 million men, women and children perished in this extermination camp. Jolanta and Martin Mayer remember just one young girl, sent there to die for the crime of helping to keep learning alive in Nazi occupied Poland.



That they might learn



Anna Maria Hinel, photographed with her parents in the happier days of 1937 and (top) upon her imprisonment in Auschwitz in November 1942.

moved slightly more slowly. On October 2 Anna Maria was able to return to her school, the Queen Jadwiga Secondary School. A famous former pupil of that school was the Nobel prize-winning physicist Maria Skłodowska (Marie Curie). She, too, had lived under foreign occupation - at that time Tsarist - and has spent some of her young adult life illegally teaching Polish language and literature.

However, on October 26 this whole area was designated the "General Government". In these territories all secondary and higher education establishments were closed. Only a severely restricted primary level was maintained for two to three days a week - later reduced to one day.

No teaching of history or geography was allowed and no child over the age of 12 was to receive any education. They were then considered ready for work in labour camps.

Heinrich Himmler summed up Nazi "policy" on education in occupied Poland thus: "No schools higher than fourth grade popular schools

should be available for the non-German population of the East. The only purpose of that school is to teach its pupils to count up to 500, to be able to write their names and to impress upon them that it is part of the divine order that they should respect the Germans, be honest, diligent and polite. I do not consider reading to be necessary..."

Anna Maria's school closed on November 15. The teachers and pupils removed as many of the books and teaching aids as they could and hid them in their homes.

Already in October the so-called *Tajna Organizacja Nauczycielska* (TON) - Underground Organization of Teachers - was founded, and by December it had put into action a policy of illegal teaching in the areas incorporated into the Reich as well as the area of the "General Government".

Those children not allowed to attend schools were taught in small groups or *komplety* in private houses. Often, those doing the teaching were themselves older or former pupils. In the permitted schools in the "General Government",

teachers continued to give illegal lessons in history, geography and Polish literature.

During the five years of German occupation more than one million pupils received illegal education, among them 100,000 at the secondary level.

In addition, 11,000 students were educated in underground universities. The universities themselves were systematically destroyed. On November 6, 1939, 183 professors of the Jagielloński University in Cracow were arrested and sent to Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

Warsaw University lost 162 of its professors and researchers. Poznań University lost 60. Half of Poland's mathematicians were killed by the Nazis. About 75-80 per cent of the scientific and educational equipment was destroyed.

Throughout the education system some 17,000 teachers or 40 per cent of the teaching profession were killed.

On January 23, 1940, Anna Maria writes: "Life has become empty: its very substance - school - gone. In the not-so-distant past school was not so important to me. I used to look for all kinds of excuses to avoid it. But now, when the most central part of my life is gone, everything seems to have come to a halt."

"I do not intend to write an elegy *de schola et vita*, but I want to be fully conscious of the shameful fact when I recall how contemptuously we called the school the 'dog-house', and other not very flattering names."

By February she has recovered her confidence enough to write:

"I decided to revise systematically the material from the fourth class: biology, physics, algebra, geometry, English, German, Latin and history. I was surprised how much better I began to feel. The world appeared interesting again and the future much brighter."

By February 13 she is already doing some illegal teaching of her own.

"Yesterday I began teaching English and German. At first I began the lessons to help myself remember but soon realized what a

mistake it was to have neglected such activities."

By February 27 she is organizing a proper *komplet*.

"These *komplety* are very confusing. I met Ostrowska and she told me that *komplety* are being organized in her group as well as ours. Immediately I went to see Irka and shared the information. We decided to contact Wanda and later Hanka because the three of us are inseparable... Irka and I decided to act... We must organize our own *komplet*, find a teacher or call on Mrs Lempicka to help us."

By March 10 it was all organized.

"We decided to begin our studies on the fifteenth. Irka and I looked everywhere in Warsaw to get things organized. It took us two weeks but the search was successful."

"There will be four of us. *Komplety* will take place at Maria Zabolicka's on Smolna Street. Our mentors will be Krystia Zabolicka and Staszka Lopuszanska, ex-students from our school recommended by Mrs Lempicka and Mrs Bialokurawa."

Then, two months later, disaster strikes and their group breaks up.

"I learned from Hanka that Irka is going to become a *Volksdeutsche*. It seemed improbable and in bad taste especially when Irka was always expressing her dislike of such people."

It was part of the Nazi policy of "Germanization" to persuade Eastern Europeans who had some German blood to abandon their language and nationality and swear allegiance to the German Reich. They could then claim to be *Volksdeutsche* and escape the dire consequences of being part of an "inferior" race. The occupied countries of Eastern Europe were to be largely populated by *Volksdeutsche*.

Anna Maria and her friends were expelled from the group because of her continued contact with Irka.

Another insidious part of the "Germanization" policy was to send Polish children, often after their parents had been killed, back to Germany to be brought up as Germans. More than 200,000 suffered this fate and only 20 per cent of them returned to Poland.

After May 1942, there are no more entries in Anna Maria's diary until a final, very moving passage in August, in which she has a presentation of her own end.

"Life itself is one great effort and we love it only with our own death. Then comes the end, silence, dusk, dismal, friendly dusk that diffuses the sharpness of contours and lays down on a soft matt curtain covering all."

It seems likely that she continued with her illegal teaching or other underground activity because the next trace of her is 18 months later, when she was arrested and sent to Pawiak prison, the notorious detention centre for political prisoners. She was put in a cell with 32 other women, fellow pupils, teachers and writers.

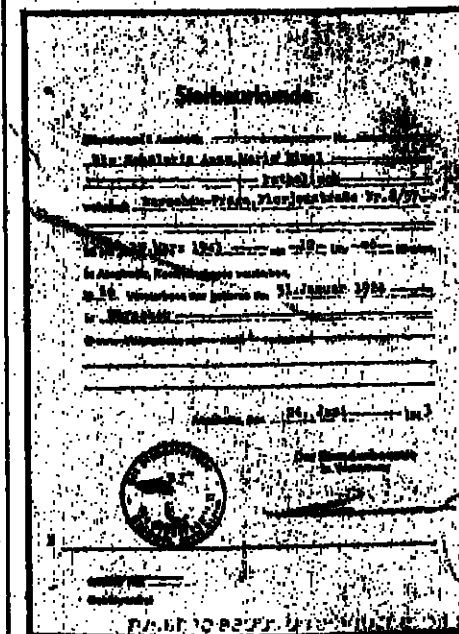
Then on November 12, 1942 she was sent with 104 women and 437 men on one of the regular transports to Auschwitz.

On November 13 she was registered as political prisoner No 24447 and sent to block 24, which was run by Dr Mengele whose fiendish medical experiments were one of the most horrifying aspects of Auschwitz.

Only 405,000 of the prisoners sent to Auschwitz were registered. The other four million who died there, including almost all those who were Jews, were sent straight to the gas chambers without even the formality of registration.

Anna Maria was allowed to send home a standard issue postcard which cynically stated she could get whatever she needed in the camp.

That was the last that was heard of her until June 24, 1943, when an SS death certificate was issued stating that she had died on March 19 at 12 noon precisely. She was 19 years old.



"Work makes you free", the slogan over the camp entrance, above; left, some of the 8,500 prisoners liberated by the Soviet Army; and Auschwitz today, now, as a museum and monument to those who died, receiving more than 800,000 visitors a year; far left, a page from a first reader illegally produced in occupied Poland; and right, Anna Maria Hinel's camp death certificate records to the minute when she died, but gives no cause of death.

Prospecting in Whitby



Tom Vernon, BBC Radio 4's *Fat Man on a Bicycle*, sees a lesson for us all in one town's wealth of local history and scholarship

Three classes of people come to Whitby: holiday-makers, school parties and film crews. They all come for the same reason - to get an imaginative buzz. The school parties get from the cliffs, which are rich in fossils: the holiday-makers get it from the stories about Dracula in the churchyard (and the crab teas in the Maggie Café). The film crews get it from the romantic stories in the romantic setting - and from the people who are nuttiest of all about the place - the Whitby folk themselves.

Film crews and school parties have a lot in common. Both have too much to carry; not enough to occupy all members of the group simultaneously; a tendency to straggle and lose members at inconvenient moments; and a preoccupation with lunch. Both are instructed to use their eyes and ears by a figure of authority: both have an interest in what is before them that is different from the glance of the common tourists. They must carry Whitby away in their minds, and display it to others on demand.

This is different from the locals, who carry Whitby always in their minds and display it, not on demand, but at every possible opportunity. Would that we all lived in places that could generate such pride.

I visited a fortune-teller on the front at Whitby, in the course of my professional interest. She lived in a small roundhouse which might have been an ammunition store from the Napoleonic wars or a truncated lighthouse. Locals told me both, and I did not care which was likelier, since I was there for the atmosphere.

"One or two hands?" said the fortune-teller. "Two-fifty a hand". Not wanting my future cut in half, I said both: I expect most people do. The gypsy said I was going on a journey: but I was already on one - a journey into the mind.

There is something about Whitby that causes visions. It is not only Bram Stoker having used Whitby as a setting in *Dracula*. There was a reason for his doing so - and it cannot only be the extraordinary atmosphere of the churchyard, set high above the town so that even the Whitby tots can hardly escape its reminder of mortality. The visions were there long before the graveyard, with its mists and tottering stones.

They began before St Hilda, who founded the abbey whose ruins still crown the cliff. There are visions of her life and death, and of Caedmon, who was a local cowherd until he received the gift of words in a dream, and immediately became "the first English poet" (a position which - like that of a Poet Laureate - made the quality of whatever he wrote thereafter irrelevant).

The local people, hard-headed Yorkshire folk, tend to tales with a devotion that is hardly less than totemic. If you can find a copy of *Whitby Lore and Legend* (locally published but now out of print) you will find in it an assembly of ghosts whose stories interweave with history until everything - fake or fact - seems as true and as graded as everything else.

Whitby is not only picturesque, but justifiably so. The town's history and local legends are a treasure trove for anyone interested in the past. The town's history is a rich tapestry of events and people, from the early days of settlement to the present. The local legends are a collection of stories that have been passed down through generations, often with a grain of truth. The town's history and local legends are a treasure trove for anyone interested in the past.

apprentice here, and his ships were Whitby-built: the Scoresby family were famous whaling-captains and explorers. St Hilda's abbey played host to one of the most important ecclesiastical summit conferences, the synod which decided the date of Easter (and what shape to shave your tonsure). In the days before the global village, Whitby was a village connected to the globe. Now it is a connected to Scarborough, thanks to local government reorganization, and hates it.

Much of Whitby history is not a tale of heroes, but a tribute to the tenacity and intelligence of ordinary people. You see some of them in the work of Frank Meadow Sutcliffe, the first Victorian photographer to have his work appreciated by the 35mm age. Whitby folk passing by the Sutcliffe Gallery can look in and gaze on their dear departed, almost as much a part of town life today as when they were posing 80 years ago.

In Whitby, there is not only a great deal of history and a great deal of romance to go with it, but even such naturally cynical organisms as film crews and school parties can feel that the story belongs to them. It is this accessibility of history that gives the town its charm. It also allows some ordinary people to delight in activities often reserved to professional scholars.

A former geriatric nurse, Harold Brown, has recently been caring for Captain Cook's musty rolls - discovered in dusty tatters in an attic - and takes great pride in being able to confound professors on the subject. He is also a leading tenor in a local concert party, the author of two short historical guides to his beloved town, and is known as "The Whitby Rhymers" from his writing of songs and poems which include a comment on seagulls which is, I think, definitive:

They want a man in Whitby Town
To teach seagulls to fly upside down.
At least, until they're over 'tatter -
After that, it isn't matter.

In the marvellous hotchpotch of a museum run by the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society (founded 150 years ago), a herbarium that contains plants which are the envy of some university collections is run by another former nurse, Pauline Snow: the collection of models by a retired sea-captain. The expert on the Scoresbys (William the younger was the first scholar of the snowflake) is Cordelia Stamp, who

used to help her husband, Tom, with their small hardware store. Now the couple have their own publishing company, the Caedmon Press, and are the authors of several books. Apart from writing poetry, Tom - whose great hero is James Clerk Maxwell - keeps a laboratory at the top of his house in which he has recreated many of the experiments of 19th-century physics.

In a world in which it is only too easy to feel that knowledge counts for nothing - or, at best, is the preserve of a professional elite - Whitby and many of its people are heart-warming.

That is not to say the place does not have its problems, just like the rest of the country. People are occasionally drunken, belligerent, gossipy, suicidal, greedy, crazy, poor, miserable, crafty - as elsewhere: a few of the best bits of the town have been bureaucratically and pointlessly destroyed; and the unemployment figures have been so much above the national average for so long that a former headmaster of the local school publicly advised his pupils to leave the town because prospects were so bad.

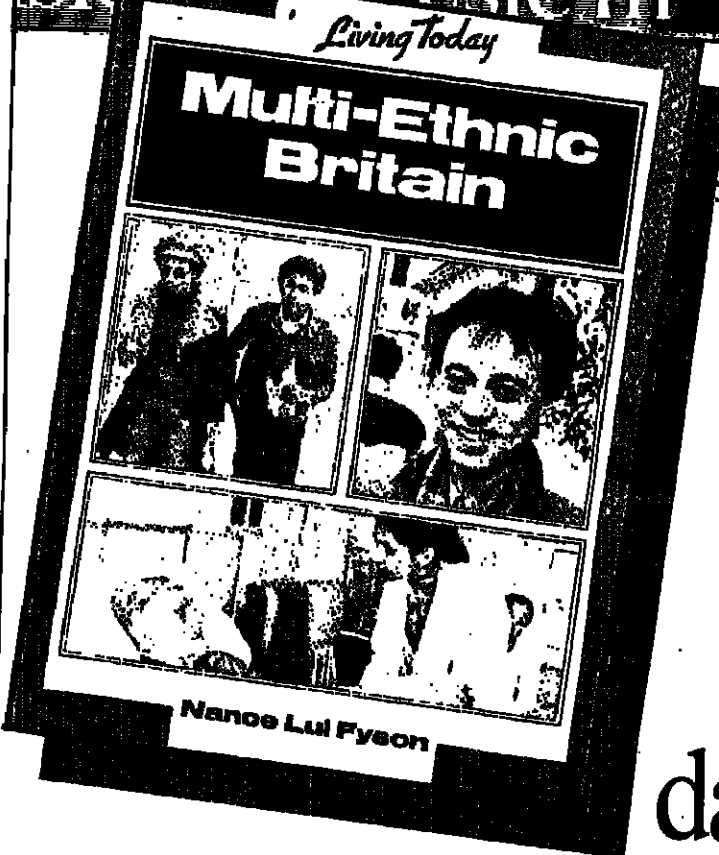
But the community still feels sane, considerate and sensible in its own rather tough North Yorkshire way. It may be because it is small, isolated or behind the times. But I think that at least part of the reason is the imaginative richness and continuity of this atmospheric place, that has kept something of the magnanimity of its great days even when the prosperity is gone. Fake and fact make up an imaginative ecology that is shared to some extent by all the community, and helps to give it strength in difficult times - "The Spirit of Whitby".

Britain itself is like Whitby - rather small, once rich and adventurous, but far from prosperous now. But it is thoughtlessly impoverishing its own spirit as such intangibles as learning, social consideration and popular traditional values are discarded in favour of crude assessments of profitability and administrative convenience. It is an invisible loss of the invisible - but the example of Whitby suggests that in the hard times to come the invisible may be more socially important than we choose to think.

Tom Vernon presents the film, *Spirit of Whitby* on Channel Four at 7.15pm on Sunday January 27.



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The dangers of oversimplification

Beverly Anderson on the controversy raging round a well-intentioned book about race in Britain

Multi-Ethnic Britain. By Nance Lul Fyson. Batsford £6.95. 0 7134 3657 3.

This title in Batsford's Living Today series has aroused some controversy. There is a shortage of attractive and concise reference material in this field and it is encouraging that writers and publishers should be attempting to fill the gap. But the issue of cultural diversity and the even more delicate matter of colour prejudice in Britain need very careful handling. The charge is sometimes made that information books, with the laudable intention of remaining accessible to their audience, can oversimplify complicated facts or ideas. In this particular area, such oversimplification can lead to serious misunderstanding.

Not all teachers who are prepared to have a go can count on informed help or training by their local authorities, so the onus is very squarely on publishers to ensure that the material they produce contains no traps for the unwary or inexperienced. A tall order, and the disagreements over this book, though admittedly on a small scale, illustrate some of the difficulties.

The author, Nance Lul Fyson, specializes in development education and has written a number of highly-regarded books on the subject. This volume aims to provide a succinct introduction to several minority ethnic groups for the benefit of CSE and O level pupils. Its focus is particularly on people who came from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan and both publisher and author see its purpose as a look at both "the problems" these communities face and also the valuable contributions they make to life in Britain.

Several teachers have taken issue with the book and in two local authorities, Berkshire and ILEA, it has been decided not to recommend it for use in school libraries. Mr B Woodroffe, ILEA's staff inspector for multi-ethnic education said "We think the book is inaccurate and damaging and we strongly advise teachers not to use it", though he pointed out that this was a recommendation, not an order. In the case of Berkshire's Library Service, after doubts were raised at one of their normal book-selection meetings, it was referred to a number of teachers specializing in multicultural education and to members of the black community, who expressed similar misgivings. These were passed on to the publishers.

It was felt that the book not only contained some inaccuracies, but also what were described as "sweeping generalizations which encourage racial stereotyping and a negative image of black people" as well as presenting an "Anglo-centric viewpoint" and that it should not be made available to children "without proper guidance", as one of the principle librarians, Jeremy Saunders, put it. However, a few copies have been bought for use in discussions and on courses for teachers about resources for racial equality.

A number of other letters were sent to the publishers pointing out, for example, the inaccurate statement that Sikhs only eat ritually slaughtered or Halal meat, and giving details of passages which appeared to confirm harmful stereotypes of black and Asian groups. Critical reviews in ILEA's magazine *Contact*, by Liz Gershel, and in *Multicultural Teaching*, by Gillian Klein, questioned whether a book with such wide-ranging aims could sensibly be written and pointed out the dangers of trying to encapsulate

whole cultures within a small book whose style must necessarily be accessible and where superficial generalizations might confirm the very attitudes which the author and publishers were trying to alter.

On reading the book myself I found it to be attractive and well laid out. A considerable amount of information was included, on Family Life, Food, Health, Housing, Politics, etc, much of which seemed accurate and unexceptional and I particularly liked the section dealing with the problems of the elderly.

The lengthy captions attached to the pictures often included quotes from the people themselves and pointed out, for instance, the large numbers of Asian graduates who end up as shop-assistants compared with their white counterparts. The motives of publisher and author are transparently honourable.

But I too ended up with considerable misgivings about the overall conception and tone, of which a few examples must suffice. The decision to confine the book to non-white ethnic groups, after a brief reference to the fact that people like the Huguenots, Jews and Irish had also suffered abuse, is one that I would question. Having had to cope with the prejudice of white children towards fellow whites who are Irish, I would have welcomed a book dealing with the subject as a whole. If the special "difficulties" of non-white groups was the reason for confining the book to them, then it should perhaps have been retitled *Multi-Racial Britain*.

I was concerned too by the following sentence: "Depending on where YOU live, you may be much more or less likely to meet and know people from non-white ethnic minority groups." This suggests that the book is not meant for black pupils and is one instance of the "Anglo-centrism" of which some readers complained. I was also sorry to see that the phrase "Blacks complain that" occurred a number of times. "Blacks SAY that" would have been more neutral.

As a Jamaican I would quarrel with the statement that West Indian families accept illegitimacy more readily than others "because of the historical disruption to families during slavery". Most West Indian families regard an unmarried pregnant daughter with the same distress as other people and the situation referred to is much more complex than the passage suggests. Similarly, if the intention is to convey a positive picture of black groups to their white counterparts' the section on single parent families should have stressed the fact that 87 per cent of blacks live in conventional nuclear families, and that despite the heritage of slavery only 4 per cent more (a total of 13 per cent) grow up with single parents than do children from the majority culture. The book presents all the facts. But the way it sets them out could reinforce prevailing stereotypes about black fecklessness.

Although I know few Sikhs, the following struck me as comically overgeneralized: "Sikhs are outgoing and extroverted. Self-denial is not a strong Sikh tradition. The pleasures of laughter, eating and dressing well are to be enjoyed." Ms Fyson referred me to her source, a CRE publication written by "a BBC correspondent in Pakistan who has lived and travelled widely in India." Here is the relevant passage: "Nor is Sikhism, unlike many of the religious movements that have grown up in India, strong on self-denial or asceticism. As Guru Nanak, who founded the religion put it 'Salvation is not incompatible with laughing, eating, playing and dressing well', which goes a long way to explain the outgoing extrovert character of so many Sikhs." I quote it

other haunting in its spectral mutedness. David Hockney, Chris Drury, David Nash and Roger Ackling are other notably enjoyable contributors.

In his Introduction, Richard Mabey, the prose commissioner, isolates, with a winningly self-deprecating subtlety, the four phases of his own response to nature: those of the juvenile trespasser, the adolescent romantic, the scholarly observer, and, most recently, the hard-working landowner. Among the most engaging contributors to this side of the book are: Bel Mooney, with an eloquent piece representative of the growing ecological concern of many of her own, rising 40 generation; Peter Levi, on the particularity of landscapes and the fierceness of the loyalty that such idiosyncrasy inspires; Ronald Blythe, author of *Akenfeld*, on the curative properties of landscape and of travel through it - pilgrims to spots were benefited more by the journey than by the water, he thinks; John Berger on empathizing with animals - some Berger obscurely here, but also much arresting Berger illumination; and Michael Berkeley who, as a composer, explores the mysterious correlation between landscape

in full to show the difference in tone and feel that Ms Fyson should have been more careful to make way she paraphrased it.

Her treatment of the Race Relations legislation is sketchy. In a book aimed at educating racially unaware teenagers, it is not sufficient to exclude, as she does that "By discouraging racial prejudice in what people DO, the law is the making ATTITUDES of prejudice less acceptable." This may be the author's view, but it owes it to her readers to indicate why many people regard the current Acts as virtually irrelevant to the prejudice which they will encounter in Britain. Her conclusions might strike them as, at best, unduly rosy.

The section on politics is similarly inadequate, offering as it does no focus for discussion save that "Ethnic minorities are showing increasing interest in the political system".

The chapter on Police and Crime is fuller and records the fact that Asians are 30 times more likely to be victims of assaults than whites. But at no point does the writer make it possible for an inexperienced reader to judge whether discrimination is practised by many policemen or not. The information as presented could easily lead one to suppose that abuses are a thing of the past. The prison service has become increasingly concerned, she reports, about racial conflict in prisons. "There has been a radical shift in police training since the 1981 riots." True, no doubt, but it would be useful to be told whether this has led to better policing from the black point of view in places like Brixton or Liverpool.

And finally, the claim that "Black and Asian broadcasters are now seen and heard on national as well as local television and radio" seems complacent when there are no Asian newscasters in the general output, for example, and only one or two blacks. It gives me no pleasure to be so critical of a well-intentioned book. Ms Fyson is Jewish, but that in no way disqualifies her from writing about non-white communities. One would as happily accept a book by an Indian writer about say, the Italian or Irish communities. She has acknowledged fully the error about Halal meat which she says will be corrected in future editions. She has replied in detail to her critics and told me that she believed her book to be anti-racist in effect as well as intention.

Nor do I wish to discourage publishers from producing books which describe minority communities or try to combat racism. Such works are urgently needed, and it is only fair to point out that of the ten or so letters that Batsford have received about *Multi-Ethnic Britain*, five, while pointing out the error over Halal meat, also praised it as "extremely informative" or "positive and sensitive".

But I am forced to conclude that had they taken the precaution of submitting the draft to informed teachers, librarians and members of the relevant ethnic groups for reactions and comments before publication, a more useful book would have emerged.

Though no teacher who condoned racial prejudice would choose this subject for study, the book as it stands is, in my view, as likely to confirm the prejudices of people with no personal knowledge of the ethnic groups discussed as it is to erase them.

It is too much to expect all class teachers to analyse its shortcomings as I have attempted somewhat sketchily to do, and if they are to help the help they need in this delicate area, greater care before publication would be advisable.

(Or, in the case of North Norfolk, where he, Mr Benjamin Britten, once lived, landscape plus seascape) and the music it slowly crystallizes.

Other essays are rather less strong, less trips than ego trips but the only one to stick firmly in my craw was Fay Weldon's condescending "Letter to Laura", in which she lectures a luckless Sydney friend on the presumption of her plan to live in the English countryside. In Australia, "they don't, come to think of it, have countryside, merely outback" (if this is so, large parts of Victoria and NSW were putting on a remarkable act, the last time I saw them). "Australia", observes Ms Weldon loftily, "in this as in all, is a levels, England is A levels." And so on, for six more pages of suffocating superiority, pretty well everybody, including (naturally) nature itself. After this it is a relief to turn to the illustrated nature-journal of David G. Meares, "Closely-observed Creatures". For Mr Meares, nature is plainly "the dearest freshness deep down things" - a force to be approached with the humility of true love; not just the backdrop for a personality display.

The sound of Class K

Lynne Truss talks to Trevor Peacock about his new musical which opens in Manchester next week

"I was told right from the beginning that they wouldn't look at me. And I found it was true. I could never catch their eyes under any circumstances." Last summer the actor and writer Trevor Peacock spent two and half months observing and teaching in units for disruptive pupils in South London schools. The experience he gained - eye-contact evasion and all - has now been translated into a musical, *Class K*, which opens at the Royal Exchange, Manchester on Tuesday.

"I want the audience to react as I did", he says. "Although I had taught for a year, and I've had children and have an interest in education, I still went into the units as a complete rookie. So for *Class K* I have invented the character of Mrs Mackenzie, a woman widowed in her early forties who has been trained as a teacher but who hasn't taught for 20 years. She confronts the unit as any member of the audience would, not knowing what to do."

Peacock's purpose is to show, without "leading the audience" in a didactic way, the immense frustrations - and compensations - experienced by a teacher of "the duds". His admiration for teachers' ability to persevere in the face of overwhelming failure rates is the basis of the play's emotional impact. The audience should at one moment conclude that the whole enterprise is hopeless (and that the pupils should be shot), and then immediately after feel inspired by the teacher's determination and compassion.

Peacock is presenting his audience with a problem, hoping that they will "desperately want to find an answer". He talks about the play, and his research for it, with great enthusiasm. It is indeed an enthusiastic and energetic play in spite of the seriousness with which he has considered the issues. It is a musical after all (Peacock's fourth) and its strong, modern, uplifting songs are invested with the special function

of presenting an "alternative" to reality. Although they spring out of the action, they are distinct from it: they express the feelings that are in reality frustrated. Principally, they express something which Peacock says is almost entirely missing from the pupils' real lives - hope.

"Most kids sitting in a class will be thinking about the treatise-tart they'll have at lunchtime, or what they'll do in the evening. But these ones can't project into the future at all. They literally live for the moment." When first confronted by this in the units, Peacock suspected that the pupils' inability to hope was actually a defence against disappointment, so he devised a game of "promises", a game which Mrs Mackenzie similarly tries in *Class K*. "I sat down with them and said, 'I'm going to promise you something. If you say what you want I'll help you to set about getting it. Then you can look forward to it.' The response was stark incomprehension. 'They didn't know what I was talking about. They didn't have any hopes or ambitions or dreams. They couldn't even anticipate something nice.'"

Narrating his experiences, Peacock

is alert to their funny side, and he brings humour into the play as part of his design on the audience's attention. "You must never bore an audience. They've paid their money, so it's up to you to give them entertainment. If you don't they aren't going to be remotely interested in what you're saying. But it's not sugaring the pill: it's a way of giving them a heightened experience."

Treating such a subject in a musical rather than in a play of stark, swearing realism also "spreads the audience". If you want to change public awareness, then you want a wide audience, not just educationists and "thinking people". But does the title, *Class K*, have what it takes to bring them in? "Well, at the Royal Exchange the box office and PR people all thought it was a terrible title. But the play is simply about a group of people called *Class K*. And lots of titles are awful - look at *The Sound of Music*: what the hell does that mean? But Rodgers and Hammerstein could have called it *Kneer Up Mother Brown* for any difference it would have made. And you never know, if the play really takes off, *Class K* might become a sort of magical term."

Magwitch, mime and melodrama

Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens. Old Vic Theatre.

Footsbar Theatre's King Lear. The Urge. By Nola Rae. Shaw Theatre.

Scrape Off The Black. By Tunde Ikoli. Arts Theatre.

Great Expectations seems to have attracted more adaptors for stage and film than any other Dickens novel. Peter Coo, directing his own adaptation, presents a highly detailed version which (substituting panto for Worsple's Hamlet) keeps closely to the text. Shavishly employing Dickens' words, pictures of person and action, he has his actors embodying the characters to the letter of their printed descriptions. Narrators keep the story going, chief among them Young Pip. As might be expected, doubling/trebling/quadrupling of parts abounds, which encourages actors' stock caricatures of caricatures penned by Dickens. Playing single characters Roy Durrell (Magwitch), Sheila Durrell (Miss Havisham), Lynn Clayton (Miss Estella), Lynn Clayton (Estella) are very good, and Tony Jay (Jaggers) is excellent. Too long, Coo's faithful adaptation misses the essential life of the novel; his direction asks no more of the actors than Dickens given them: the result, dead theatre. The RSC's *Nicholas Nickleby* showed that bringing a book to life on stage is much more than speaking words and enacting

incidents: its spirit has to be found and shared.

Footsbar's *King Lear* opened the eighth London International Mime Festival. Employing techniques borrowed from Mouchkine's Theatre du Soleil, Footsbar follows the main outlines of Shakespeare's plot cannibalizing his text as points for improvisation. Effective moments include a mimed royal progress and musical interludes - particularly powerful percussion. Bold, bad, client-acting and appalling speech excite laughter at every important point of the tragedy. Played without interval, it fascinates and appals. Clearly there is a market for this kind of travesty among the educated and (without disrespect) it is *King Lear* for illiterates.

Following Footsbar, Nola Rae's new mime show has her engaging grotesque plax character caught up in practising EEZ-ee act and going on in a way which is both funny and sad. The imaginary tropical journey where she meets Dracula, not quite in command of her many props, on the opening night suffering a lapse of sequence, splendid audience rapport, seeks to enlarge the scope of the mime-clown. London Mime Festival continues at various venues until February 2.

The Second Black Theatre Season has opened with a revival (revised) of Tunde Ikoli's "autobiographical" *Scrape Off The Black*. It recounts the unrelieved misery of a working-class family in an East End council flat,

1974. Bingo-mad, pill-popping white Rose, her gentle black son Trevor and her friend Mary await the release from jail of her other black son Andy. Andy comes home only to leave venting his anger against absent Rose. Stilted dialogue sets past and present; writers' "lower class" speech clichés establish milieu. In one act, this musicless melodrama seems to be a trait against the evils of miscegenation. Even bad black boys shouldn't have sex with white women who are heartless slags (Rose), or pathetic diabetic-dipsos-whores (Mary) or trash (Andy's unseen girlfriend). Ben Onwuke (Trevor), Carole Harrison (Mary), Stephen Persaud (Andy) act very well indeed; Catherine Terris tries hard to bring Rose alive. Feeding the prejudices of whites and blacks against black and white people loving each other is not what black theatre should be doing.

John James

JOHN STEINBECK
OF MICE AND MEN
STRONG AND

MEMORABLE times
'A RICH... AND MOVING
PRODUCTION cheerful
MERMAID THEATRE
01-235 5565
Cherry Lane
7th Floor

Child's pay

Brass Tacks: Clocking On BBC2, January 16.

If the night shift did not leave you too exhausted to attend to your history teacher, you will have learned that the exploitation of child labour is one of our national traditions. So is passing laws against it: children are legally restricted to work between the hours of 7am and 7pm, in certain types of employment (not excluding milk and newspaper deliveries, which are another unique national custom). We also like to think that we have what headmaster in the *Brass Tacks* programme called "a healthy disrespect for authority", which means that such laws are regularly flouted. I wonder if he applies the same criterion to his pupils' disrespect for his own authority as he does to their breaches of the Factories Act.

The programme, in fact, revealed some notable instances of double-think on the whole question. "When they come to work in the evening, they have a pound or two in their pocket and this stops them breaking and entering..." said a market gardener who employs children to top carrots (and no doubt ends up with a pound or two in his pocket as a result: he even admitted, in jest, that the only risk they run in his factory was that he might mug them for their wages). His view

was echoed by the boss of a clothing factory in Brick Lane ("It keeps them out of mischief") who appeared to be doing all right, thank you, as a result of their social service. His own children worked for him and he pointed out the contribution made by working school-children to the family budget. The mother of a boy killed while doing a milk round seemed unable, in the light of that consideration, to decide if the risk was worth it.

These Dickensian glimpses into the Victorian values of those who employ children on illegal, tedious and, at times, dangerous work were the most fascinating part of the documentary. Some of the effect of the whole was dissipated when a long sequence on hospital cleaning, as well as revealing that the firm involved knowingly employs child labour, opened an attack on the government and on privatization. There is, certainly, a wider context to the question than that of pocket money or the folk customs of Wisbech and Ely. But the moral was clear enough already. Children are cheap, they don't belong to unions, they don't go on strike, they can easily be replaced and, apparently, they are prepared to work all round the clock. They are the black economy's version of the new technology.

Robin Buss

Soothing Toad

The Wind in the Willows. Directed by Roger Redfern. Music by Denis King. Lyrics by Willis Hall. Sadler's Wells Theatre until February 9.

From the moment Ratty "sails" on stage in "HMS Rodent" in this soothingly unspectacular *Wind in the Willows*, the story and characters are intact. The music, sparsely scored for guitars, keyboards and percussion, is mostly of the foot-tapping, *oompah, oompah* variety, reminiscent of Denis King's earlier success *Privates on Parade*. Mole, Toad and Badger are madly infectious.

Though this production lacks spectacle and dramatic tension, the wild wood episodes work well, with

lighting, choreography and music contributing to a suitably eerie atmosphere. I also enjoyed the reprieve in the scene where Toad is tried for reckless driving. Willis Hall's text avoids pantomime corn and adult innuendo, and is well pitched at the average nine-year-old. All the principals - Terry Scott as the boastful Toad, Patrick Cargill as the resourceful Rat, Mervyn Hayes as the timid Mole, Donald Hewlett as the wise Badger - project their individual human personalities through animal disguises, managing to avoid sentimentality and inappropriate nursery moralizing. All the animal costumes are irresistible, especially in the scene which happily also contains the most stylish chorus. "Hello World!"

Philippa Davidson



Last week at Book House the Working Party on Library and Book Trade Relations held a conference entitled *The State's Literature: Books in Crisis*. A large audience, drawn from the writing, publishing and bookselling trades, were witness to a remarkable display of rhetoric from nine speakers representing both the Prosecution and the Defence. Regional tendrils of the Arts Council also turned up in force, considerably baffled by the council's traditional claims of generosity to literature. Writers will carry on writing anyway, so what's the problem? was the literature director's response.

Being a writer was, said Frank Delaney, "like being born with a silver knife in your back". He called for more noise generally against all cuts and the

possible imposition of VAT on books. Tom Rosenthal, Joint Chairman of Andre Deutsch, spoke of the need for "a small injection of £4m" into funds for literature, perhaps partly raised by library entrance fees. "Both Labour and Conservative have vied with each other to do as little as possible for books," he said.

Sir Frederick Dainton, former Chairman of the University Grants Committee, stressed the educational implications of the proposal: "We have a right of access to knowledge which, through the better education of its citizens, is of benefit to the State." He denounced any financial impediment as "a tax on hedonism." (Above, writers meeting at the Royal Overseas League the previous day.)

Links with the land

by Martin Fagg

Second Nature. Edited by Richard Mabey with Susan Clifford and Angela King. Jonathan Cape £12.50. 0 224 02191 5.

In this bizarrely mixed menagerie of a book, 42 writers and artists investigate their links with the land and the natural world. As response to nature is, obviously, infinite in its variety, such heterogeneity spells health, however curate's-eggish the contents. And as the proceeds are to go to Common Ground, a small conservationist orga-

nization formed in 1983, it's all in a good cause. The visual ingredients, chosen or commissioned by Ma Clifford and Ms King (two of Common Ground's founders), are mostly delightful. Among the most pleasurable are: photos of Elizabeth Frink sculptures, and of "natural arrangements" (especially "Avon Gorge Water Drawing") by Richard Long (a runner-up in the recent first Turner Prize award); while John Hubbard's "The Sunken Lane" and Andy Goldsworthy's "Snowball in Trees" brim with ravishing colour, the one gorgeously full-palettred, the

other haunting in its spectral mutedness. David Hockney, Chris Drury, David Nash and Roger Ackling are other notably enjoyable contributors. In his Introduction, Richard Mabey, the prose commissioner, isolates, with a winningly self-deprecating subtlety, the four phases of his own response to nature: those of the juvenile trespasser, the adolescent romantic, the scholarly observer, and, most recently, the hard-working landowner. Among the most engaging contributors to this side of the book are: Bel Mooney, with an eloquent piece representative of the growing ecological concern of many of her own, rising 40 generation; Peter Levi, on the particularity of landscapes and the fierceness of the loyalty that such idiosyncrasy inspires; Ronald Blythe, author of *Akenfeld*, on the curative properties of landscape and of travel through it - pilgrims to spots were benefited more by the journey than by the water, he thinks; John Berger on empathizing with animals - some Berger obscurely here, but also much arresting Berger illumination; and Michael Berkeley who, as a composer, explores the mysterious correlation between landscape

Rock around the box

By Kenny Mathieson

The Other Side of the Tracks (Channel 4, Saturdays, 6.00) returned for the new year with a feature on 1984's hottest British band, Frankie Goes To Hollywood. The format remains unchanged, a series of extended interviews illustrated with video or film clips, during which Paul Gambaccini attempts to extract serious responses from his occasionally reluctant subjects. FGTH seemed eager enough to talk, but not necessarily to give much away, consistently playing down the widely held impression that their rise has been a carefully orchestrated one.

The band members insisted that they were out to entertain and provide fun, and were a reflection of the kids who buy their records. Gambaccini at least elicited their cooperation, in stark contrast to the ill-tempered Tube special launching the "Two Tribes" video, a consistent hallmark of his work on this programme. The suspicion remained, however, that he would have liked to have dug deeper behind their disingenuous responses.

If the FGTH interview raised more questions than it answered, the feature on the renaissance Cars was more straightforward. Singers Rick Ocasek and Ben Orr talked their way through clips from the band's award-winning videos, accounting for such mysteries as the presence of Andy Warhol as a band member, and Ocasek's walking on water on another. The videos are imaginative or pretentious, depending on taste, but always interesting; more so, generally, than the songs, which may say something significant about the current state of rock music.

While *The Other Side of the Tracks* is intended to be a serious, adult look at rock music (it is commissioned by the Music section, which generally deals with classical and jazz output), the bulk of rock programming at Channel 4 falls into a "youth interest" category, currently the responsibility of John Cummins. He arrived in the middle of last year, taking over programmes like *The Tube* (Channel 4, Fridays, 5.30), *Ear Sex*, and *High Band*, which had already begun their runs. Cummins has some promising ideas on the future development of Channel 4's rock output, the first of which will reach the screen on April 12, when *The Tube's* current series ends.

Details of the new programme are being finalized, but it will reflect Cummins' recognition that the audience for rock music is highly diverse, and rather complex. Popular music styles are simultaneously ephemeral and lasting; they come and go, leaving



John Cummins and, top, Frankie Goes To Hollywood

an increasingly fragmented audience, from those who still worship Presley (by no means all aging Teds) to whatever 1985's thing will be (opera, if we are to believe Malcolm McLaren), and all points in between. The magazine format of *The Tube* and *Whistle Test* (BBC2, Tuesdays, 7.30) reflects an implicit awareness of this situation. If they must inevitably represent a compromise, there is a clear broad-casting logic involved, the hope being that viewers tuning in to hear, say, the Cocteau Twins, will not reach for the button when Whitesnake follow.

The new (still untitled) programme will cater directly to specific tastes. Cummins plans to schedule self-contained segments (eg a rock show, a pop show, a soul show) in regular slots, supported by shorter, more specialized, items. Live bands will still feature, but there will be a greater concentration of video and visual material than on *The Tube*, including the importation of foreign programmes; the separate sections will be linked by short animations. The programme will mark the establishment of the Friday evening slot as a permanent rock outlet, capitalizing on the continuing success of *The Tube*.

Cummins sees it as a chance to move away from the long-established principle of "catch-all" music programming, and hopes that the producers will "take a step forward" in their presentations. It is a logical (if brave) development in the face of an obviously fragmented rock public; curiously, his audience research revealed an additional, unexpected division: girls seemed more oriented towards current music, boys more concerned with history and context. Having explicitly embraced diversity, the programme will ideally present an opportunity to develop distinctive visual styles appropriate to the particular kinds of music they reflect, extending the implicit principle of magazine programming in a more coherent fashion than is possible within the format of a single programme.

The danger in this, *Whistle Test* producer Mike Appleton argues, is that the audience for minority interests may be too small to maintain them; in this respect, Channel 4, by its nature, may be in an ideal position to lead the way. Appleton agrees that the rock

audience is essentially divided into fairly homogenous (and often hostile) groups, but feels that the magazine format can provide sufficient range and variety. He disagreed strongly with my suggestion that *Whistle Test* had never basically changed; certainly, he has made a real effort to update and diversify within the basic format (and in response to opposition from *The Tube*). As a result, it is now a better and more flexible programme than it has been for some years.

While the magazine programmes will remain at the heart of programming on both sides, it seems that we must again look to Channel 4 for innovation in 1985. BBC have revealed no significant new plans for rock; *Whistle Test* remains the flagship, while Top of the Pops (BBC1, Thursdays, 7.30) is a self-defining enterprise, with only the ratio of "live" appearances to video changing much over the years. The ill-conceived *Golden Oldies Picture Show* (BBC1, Wednesdays, 7.30) can scarcely be seen as a step forward. Channel 4 have seemed more eager and willing to experiment with popular music broadcasting, if not always successfully, as in the disappointing *Play At Home*. In doing so, they have not only moved ahead of the BBC, but have also become the principal vehicle for the independent network.

The Storytelling Festival at Battersea Arts Centre (January 28 to February 3) promises to be a feast for enthusiasts, children and adults alike, with lectures, workshops and storytelling every day and evening, culminating in a day-long education conference on storytelling in the multicultural classroom. Well-known authors - Alan Garner and Russell Hoban among them - will lead sessions and there will be storytellers from all over the world, including Beulah Candappa, Ben Hagarty, Duncan Williamson, and many others. Tickets £2.00 to £2.50 (concessions and season tickets available 01-223 23413). Education conference £5.00. (01-992 5566 ext 2539). Check King Coal, the play about the miners' strike first seen at Orpington College, is to be performed at Oval House (01 582 7686) on January 29 at 8.00pm.

Endpage:

Further reviews of books on music and art on page 38

Everything and nothing

Anna of the Five Towns. BBC2. Wednesdays, 9pm.

"Insist on Having COLMAN'S STARCH" urges a gleaming tin ad on the station where the Wesleyan Methodist chapel children troop aboard for their annual Sunday School outing. There is plenty of starch one way and another in the constrictive, late Victorian provincial society that Arnold Bennett is here depicting - not just in cuffs and collars, but in manners and morals as well. However, behind the stiff frock-coat facade of the prosperous - or is the world appearance almost all - there is plenty of flabbiness too: though none of the orthodox delinquencies, such as unlicensed sex or immoderate drink, rivals that dead-end of all vices in the ethic code of the mercantile Midlands - debt.

It is debt that destroys (apart from Anna herself) the book's most sympathetic character, Willie Price (movingly played by Anton Lesser). Not his own debt so much as that of his father, the shift Sunday School superintendent Titus, shown at the start of the serial bawling a small girl for the theft of a bible, but prepared himself to forge and cheat to evade the consequences of his own inadequacy.

Bennett published *Anna* in 1902, when he was 35. His first mature novel, it shows a startling advance on its only predecessor and is, though still not widely recognized as such, a compressed classic. A narrow canvas maybe, but painted with piercing truth and pathos. The raw Zola-esque starkness of the ending, eerily prefigured in the first television episode, shows how strongly influenced Bennett already

was by the great French realists. It was in the *Anna* year of 1902 that he finally resolved to live in France, and it was there, at Fontainebleau, that he shaped his masterpiece, *The Old Wives Tale*.

In its central theme, the slow burgeoning of a youthful idealism, oppressed by circumstantial grime and greed, and repressed by the cynical whims of a miserly widower father, the book anticipates another Bennett classic, *Clayhanger*.

Its dominant mood, acquiescent harshness tempered by titillating tenderness, is wonderfully caught and maintained in John Harvey's current adaptation (director, Marilyn Friend; last episode, January 31). Accurately cast and acted right across the board, the serial deploys that extraordinary fidelity to period detail that we can now take happily for granted - with the Cladstone Pottery Museum recreating Mynors' thriving works for Anna's bemused visit.

Above all, the poignancy of Anna's situation is touchingly sketched by Linsey Beauchamp. She is the girl who has everything, but at the same time nothing. Told by her father on her twenty-first birthday that she is already the heiress of £50,000 from her dead mother (one of Mynors' women employees is earning a princely £8 a week, so £50,000 works out at good three million today), she is incarcerated in a poky house in a gloomy terrace and dare not ask her father for the price of a new dress.

Martin Fogg

Anna of the Five Towns is published by Penguin at £1.95.

London trademark

London Schools Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Elgar Howarth. Royal Festival Hall, January 20.

While Sir Michael Tippett was conducting his eightieth birthday concert next door in The Queen Elizabeth Hall, the ILEA London Schools Symphony Orchestra, which will be performing with the distinguished octogenarian in January 1985, was turning its attention to another English composer. Vaughan Williams' second symphony, "The London", is not a particularly accessible work for an amateur orchestra. It can easily drift into a haze of murky tone colours, punctuated by half-recaptured folk tunes and misleading pictorial associations. A monumental work in which the composer's trademarks abound (wistful, modal melodies, dignified brass, pizzicato strings), it is best viewed as absolute music, rather than as a descriptive piece about London life. In the composer's words, such references should be regarded as "accidents not essential to the music".

All sections of the orchestra played sensitively, with attention to detail. There were some breathtaking dynamic contrasts, none more so than the moment before the scarcely audible toll of Big Ben in the last movement.

The opening work in the concert, Wagner's Prelude to *Tristan and Isolde*, was surprisingly wooden by comparison. Though technically precise, it lacked emotional subtlety and flow.

The middle slot in the programme was occupied by the *Concerto in Strings and Brass* by Hindemith, a work which once again demonstrated the LSSO's ability to get right to the heart of music they clearly enjoyed. To refer to this as *Gebrauchsmusik* ("Music for use" or "Utility music") is to make the work sound perfunctory and dull. The fact that the name usually refers to the "music for public education" that Hindemith wrote for children and amateurs (of which the Concerto is an example) makes it a particularly apt choice for a young orchestra. Scored for an unusual combination of instruments, it is a well-crafted piece in two contrasting movements: a solid first where brass and strings vie for superiority; and a scurrying, syncopated second dominated by strings, punctuated by interjections from the brass. Utility perhaps, but there was no lack of quality in the performance by the LSSO, only once the many examples of musical excellence that could disappear if the LSSO were disbanded.

Philippa Davidson

It on the boundary" would be greeted by guttural howls from both within the elementary box and without.

The popularity of this "insistent" verb phrase is plain to see. But what of poor "degeneration"? Presumably the process of degeneration will continue the old joke, "Psychology, can you spell it?" will provoke the answer S.E.X.

Brian Robinson

'Pluracy'

Some readers may have inferred from our reference last week to "linguistic pluracy" that they had dropped behind in the sociological neologism race: in others may already have sensed on it a promising addition to their armoury of jargon. The word was a misprint: everyone that we would like to assure we suspect, of course, that now it has been seen the word will inexorably make its way towards a place in the next but one edition of the OED.

lingo

Everybody's doing it

A type of syntactic innuendo, which is a fairly common feature of contemporary English, can be produced by the use of "pro-forms". Pro-forms, nominal or verbal, are syntactic devices which can pick up and replace previously mentioned or understood grammatical elements. Pronouns replace noun-phrases and pro-verbs do the same for verb-phrases.

The pronoun "it" however has a rather special status in that it is often used specifically for purposes of innuendo. The *Ann* advertisement: *Are you getting it every day?* Obviously "it" refers to a noun. What that noun is the reader is left to decide.

It is the auxiliary verbs in English which function as pro-verbs. "I will go and so will Peter". The auxiliary verb "will" is used to pick up the whole verb-phrase "will go". Here we may indulge in the innuendo of the "son" and "girls do, some girls don't" variety. It is the absence of the main verb which allows us to speculate. A 1930s laxative advertisement had as an example of healthy living a "Miss Can" who was contrasted with a rather sad-faced "Miss Can't".

The most striking example of this feature recently, however, has been the spate of slogans of the type: *"Who suffers do it standing up"*. The form "do-it" has become closely related to this type of innuendo and needs perhaps a more careful analysis. During a recent cricket commentary a listener phoned in to complain of the construction: *and Willis does the fielding*. The use of "do" and a nominal element is of course perfectly acceptable but if the nominal element becomes the pronoun "it" then innuendo invariably results. "And Willis is doing

Out of order

Paul Brown on the leisurely pace of the 'disruptive behaviour' industry

Disrupted Schooling: The Growth of the Special Unit. Edited by Mel Lloyd-Smith. John Murray £8.50. 0 7195 4000 3. *Disruptive Behaviour in Schools*. Edited by Neil Frude and Hugh Gault. John Wiley £16.95. 0 471 90070 2. *Pupil Power: Deviance and Gender in School*. By Lynn Davies. Falmer Press £14.95. 0 85000 007 7. £8.50 006 9. *Maladjusted Schooling: Deviance, Social Control and Individuality in Secondary Schooling*. By John F Schostak. Falmer Press £13.95. 0 905273 88 5. £7.50. 87 7.

When the sergeant met dumb insolence, dumb insolence it was; readily felt, instantly recognizable and homely worthy of decent entry on the charge sheet. Perhaps it still is - a simple offence in a structured world whose virtues may yet be re-valued.

In the shadler world of civilian professional life, yesterday's descriptive adjectives become today's pejoratives and tomorrow's prejudices. Thus it was with the term "perversion": a world full of dynamic meaning until the sociologists started peddling the term "deviation" in its place, which soon became the behaviourist's "variation" and then "behavioural excess". Thus was the sin of being judgmental avoided and the gods of licence appeased.

So it is now with "disruptive" when applied to behaviour which immobilizes the normal interchange between pupil and teacher. Referring to the observation that though "truancy and disruption... are not necessarily mutually exclusive", and the

certain pupils have tended to use one or other as a means of expressing their frustration at their estrangement from schools and teachers". Mel Lloyd-Smith in his editor's introduction to *Disrupted Schooling: The Growth of the Special Unit* asserts that "... the term disrupted is preferred to disruptive though it has to be recognized that

'disruptive' is now widely used... as a more general term". He goes on to say that "This is not inappropriate provided we recognize that by their behaviour disaffected pupils may not only disrupt the smooth running of classrooms, interfere with the learning of fellow pupils and cause additional stress for teachers, but also disrupt their own educational progress". Hence the title, which strives to pin the pejorative on the experience, rather than the person, which while it satisfies the caring conscience, actually makes a nonsense of the experience. Without the person the experience ceases to exist.

"Ahl!", says the trendy theorist, using perhaps some other feeling expletive, "it's what happens in the system that counts. By focusing our attention on the disruption of schooling we can look at the influences that might be operating for which the otherwise innocent child is unhappy just the expressive vehicle. What about tensions in the staffroom, educational policies, appalling facilities and budgets for teaching science which wouldn't provide a decent wedding feast over one weekend let alone stimulate the virgin minds of eight hundred adolescents for a whole year at less than one pound per annum?"

"Ahl!" the deep into idiographic reverie replies the educational psychologist, child psychiatrist, or unsupported special unit teacher whose periods for reverie are curiously scant. "If only we could understand this child all would be well. Incidentally she scares the hell out of us, training to be the first national chair-throwing / skull breaking champion, but we will keep trying to understand."

And so it goes on. At what level of understanding should we function, therefore, and from where should social and local policy be inspired? Do these latest offerings give us any clue?

At first sight it looks like pragmatism wins hands down. In *Disrupted Schooling*, try Emerson's respectably titled "Developing a policy for a support unit". What it boils down to,

underneath the presentable conceptualization, is "Let's set a structure, know what our own goals are, stimulate the kids intellectually and socially, adapt and develop as necessary and in consultation, and see where we get to". "The level of success can be judged from the fact that up to the present no pupil wishing to obtain employment or further education has failed to do so." Ah, we are not told the numbers of those who wished and the numbers of those who didn't, but it's not a bad kind of statement to be able to make. If a theoretical position was adopted it was loosely interactionist. "... we might hypothesize that at a given time in a pupil's development, a school can inadvertently exacerbate into disruptive behaviour a pupil's responses to authority." Try also Coulby's "The creation of the disruptive pupil".

Maybe the DES should sponsor three-month secondments of successful works managers to disrupted schools. They're pretty pragmatic chaps, and used to sticking their necks out for the sake of the outcome they want. Coping with disruption might be about risk-taking behaviour in teachers, which is in rather short supply. Yet what is known about quality circles on the shop floor, for instance, is immediately applicable to the classroom. What Jaguar can do today. Downtown Comprehensive really could do next week.

At second sight the academic clinicians and theorists come in. If you want to get detached, try *Disruptive Behaviour in Schools* edited by Neil Frude and Hugh Gault. The introduction says it all. "This book examines disruption at school from a variety of perspectives and shows how the problem can be usefully analysed at a number of different levels." Detachment is a ready provider of truths. The Newsoms do at least let the authentic voices of parents speak, as they always do, and the relatively practical Dr Parry-Jones and Brenda Gay stress that the skills of recognizing flash-

points in the classroom before they arise might be more use to teachers in training than are aetiological and educational theories. Drs Berger and Yule, of the non-radical behavioural school, report eight years of running the Teacher-Child Interaction Project, concerned with evaluating the impact of training teachers to use behavioural approaches in their classrooms. Would man ever have got to the moon at that rate? If it's so good ("... we now have many examples of change following intervention...") why isn't it pushed into use? Ah! Further research is necessary. "... The time is now ripe for better-controlled, single case and appropriate comparisons". For the record, "non-radical behaviourist" has slipped from the descriptive to the performative.

At third sight, *Pupil Power: Deviance and Gender in School* by Lynn Davies comes at the matter from a quite different angle of observation. Ms Davies pursued a two-year study "in depth" at a Midlands comprehensive school to assess whether boys' and girls' deviance was qualitatively or quantitatively different and to consider which sociological perspective (s) on deviance would best inform any differences, if found. Oh dear. Asking

Arthur Marshall would have been quicker, funnier, and arguably more productive. Having perverted (true meaning) the transactional concept of scripts to sociological purposes, Ms Davies loses her way. Yet the vignettes ring true. "The Wenches" have their adult world sussed out, no doubt about it. But sociology cannot bear the burden. If only Ms Davies had observed and recorded but not sought to erect models. Even her enthusiasm for scripts as the all-purpose tool has to be denied to get her out of her

confusion - "In my enthusiasm for the idea, I seem to be presenting scripts as the sociological catch-all. Yet there is no compulsion to embrace the notion: the beauty (and irony) of a script analysis is that it permits the reader to assemble hastily her or his own scripts for resistance" (sic). Better left in between its research covers really.

For a really thoughtful book, but one marvellously rooted in the authentic voices of both taught and teacher, *Maladjusted Schooling: Deviance, Social Control and Individuality in Secondary Schooling* makes up for the second and third sight offerings above, and complements the first sight delightfully. It gets less space because it's most worth reading.

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Arcade duels

Mind at Play: The Psychology of Video Games. By G R and E F Loftus. Basic Books £9.95. 0 465 04609 6. *Children and the Formal Features of Television*. Edited by M Meyer and K G Saut. Verlag, Munich £18.00. 3 598 20205 9. On Camera. By Harris Watt. BBC £5.95. 0 563 20268 8.

The Surgeon General of the United States hates them. Isaac Asimov loves them. But, unless there is a world epidemic of "Pac-Man Elbow", both moralist and enthusiast know that the video game is here to stay.

Are video games bad for your health and pocket or are they potentially the most powerful learning tool ever devised? In *Mind at Play: The Psychology of Video Games*, G R and E F Loftus take a mischievous and illuminating look at the mental strategies demanded by the games and point to the educational merits of the arcade duels.

Since the arrival of the unpromisingly named "Pong", video games have proved to be essentially different from other games because of their underlying computer technology. The built-in motivation and interactivity makes them compelling and, arguably, addictive. However, the impulse behind putting yet another coin in the slot can be transferred to classroom motivation or informal learning. Unlike the "beguiling force" of current television, video games demand activity and fast response. Fantasy, high resolution graphics and sound effects combine with well defined challenges and goals to make the player (student) want to understand and to win.

The authors are cautious about making large claims for the effectiveness of video games. The control and

arousal of children's emotions by the formal techniques of television broadcasting is examined in detail but it still seems reassuring that programme-makers remain cautious about using formulas to "trigger" the expected response in a child. The contributors look wistfully back to the days of *Sesame Street* when script writers and producers worked closely with educational psychologists and "formative" researchers.

The basic ground rules of good programme-making remain constant but portable lightweight equipment and new post production methods demand new techniques and approaches. The best handbook of making films and video must surely be Harris Watt's *On Camera* and its publication should satisfy a very hungry market. Although part of the new BBC video production course consisting of four cassettes and back up notes as well as the book, it can still stand on its own as the essential reference manual. Divided into Basics, the essential ground rules, and Briefings, detailed explanations of production methods, it is easy for the working producer to find his or her way around whether its for a home movie, an annual report or a community access slot on cable. Refreshingly, the emphasis throughout is on the needs of the viewer rather than the ego of the programme-maker.

Clear, practical and entertaining, the handbook covers ideas, research, planning, interviewing and editing and the mysteries of the clapperboard, lighting and writing commentaries are explained. More on scriptwriting would be welcome, but this is an indispensable volume which presents the lessons of hard-won experience with great clarity. Simon Newton.

ness of video games in developing useful skills. Adequate research is simply not there and claims for improved hand-eye coordination, concentration, short term memory and problem-solving skills are still overshadowed by the observation that video games provide an elementary introduction to computer technology for a generation who require computer literacy as a basic skill.

The authors' research is often haphazard and hearsay but often turns up curious psychological mysteries of the arcade world. Apparently, among a representative group of young men about to get married, the playing of space invaders markedly increased just before the wedding day. The authors see this as the fundamental need to guard the homestead. One 12-year-old Japanese video games addict held up a bank demanding all coins and no notes.

Although an enjoyable book, the authors make no sustained attempt to explain why few girls hear the siren call of the video game, and it is really true that more "rescue" games are now being produced than "destruction" ones?

With young children intimidating the grown ups with their easy understanding of new technologies, the idea that television is something that "happens" to children seems almost quaint. Yet this belief seems to lie behind many of the contributions to *Children and the Formal Features of Television*. The essays look at the effect of the programme-makers' visual codes, including zooms, cuts, camera movement, montage and pacing as well as sound effects, music and voice-overs. The detailed analyses are always interesting, while the conclusions are sometimes banal. The control and

Tests of merit

The Story of Oakham School. By John Barber. Sycamore Press £18.00. 0 905837 18 5. By **God's Grace. A History of Uppingham School.** By Bryan Matthews. Whitehall Press £19.50. 0 903175 12 6. **Operation Oakham.** By John Buchanan. Sycamore Press £6.00. 0 905837 14 2. **Christ's Hospital.** By G A T Allan. Revised by J E Morpurgo. Town & Country Books £7.95. 0 863640 05 2. **A History of Cranleigh School.** By A J Megahey. Collins £11.95. 0 00 21759 7. **Alley's: The First Century.** By Arthur R Chandler. Charles Skilton £7.50.

School histories are generally written to satisfy a special readership of parents and old boys, and their role as exemplars of social history can be obscured by their loving attention to parochial detail. A good test of merit is the writer's ability to see the historical wood in the trees of sentiment.

It was the Puritan cleric, Archdeacon Robert Johnson, whose character was a mysterious blend of philanthropy and ambition, who amassed sufficient wealth and influential connections, to found both Oakham and Uppingham schools in 1584. Initially free schools for burghers' and farmers' sons, both rapidly became establishments for squirearchy and gentry, and were by the nineteenth century dispensing goodness, and good learning. Two independent accounts synthesise their histories.

If Oakham was to a better start than Uppingham, their fortunes alternated, Oakham reaching 130 pupils in the early 19th century, only to dwindle to all but extinction under a weak head in the aftermath of the Taunton Commission. At Uppingham, Edward Thring was a head who dramatically enlarged buildings, encouraged masters to set up their own boarding houses, and expanded numbers to over 300. By founding the Headmasters' Conference, Thring predetermined twentieth century educational politics. Oakham seemed an unspectacular country school until it met its own dynamic force in John Buchanan, during whose headship, from 1958-1977, the school became co-educational. His book is an intriguing confession of 19 years, during which the school trebled in size and put up £1 million worth of buildings. Local and national media deified as a parish pump squab-

ble the decision to shelve Direct Grant status, which anticipated by several years the action of 120 other schools. Yet it was in Rutland that an i.e.s. first renounced treaty with independent schools, and that the latter discovered the merit of total autonomy.

For such schools, where the current adjective "independent" gives moral overtones of self-reliance and awareness of identity, the prerequisites are parental approval, pupil loyalty and financial support. Some institutions can none the less play special rules; since its foundation under Edward VI, Christ's Hospital has developed a distinctive style. The majority of pupils enjoy full-fee scholarships. The system of presentation to places on government recommendation is one more example of quaintness in the English scene which ought not to work but apparently does.

Boys' and girls' schools are now being re-amalgamated. Hence the stimulus for Professor Morpurgo's updating, (which could have been more radical, and less uncomfortably printed), of Allen's reminiscences history.

Cranleigh, founded in 1865 by local worthies as the Surrey County School for farmers' and tradesmen's sons, rapidly climbed socially. At the outset, 24 per cent of parents were connected with agriculture; in 1980, 56 per cent were managers, directors and their ilk. Like other independent schools, its continued momentum carried it through declining rolls and a leadership crisis in the 1930s, and through the 1950s recession, until by 1971 it was fourth in the fees league table. Doubtless part of its secret lies in a superb site, and in the visionary deeds of two or three outstanding heads. In inter-relating detail and contemporary socio-educational issues, Dr Megahey's book deserves respect from the academic world.

Alley's also benefited from the upsurge of South London educational fortunes of the late nineteenth century. An 1870 Act didied up the Foundation of God's Gift, so making Dulwich College into the upper school and Alley's into the lower school, taking dayboys up to the age of 16. This elliptical history does not record how a sixth form finally developed, nor, tantalizingly, how difficult the governors more recently found it, to introduce full co-education. The general reader will be interested by a nice collection of old photographs.

Anthony Earl

Among this week's contributors:

Beverly Anderson is the presenter of Channel 4's *Black on Black*, and a former headmistress.

Paul Brown is a clinical and occupational psychologist.

Simon Newton works at the National Council for Educational Technology.

David Sweetman is the author of *In At The Deep End* (OUP) and is a producer at the BBC.

Next week

Hugh David on style magazines for teenagers; economics and business studies textbooks

We apologise to readers for the wrongly positioned paragraphs in HCD's review of *The School at Sparc Point* last week's TES: this was the unfortunate result of a last minute change in the page layout.

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God's rule on earth

Richard Dowden on a new study of revolutionary Iran

Iran under the Ayatollahs. By Dilip Hiro. Routledge & Kegan Paul £20. 0 7100 9924 X.

It will be a long time before the significance of the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Iran can be assessed. The collapse of a militarily powerful, supple and ruthless state apparatus under the sheer weight of hundreds of thousands of unarmed people marching, chanting and refusing to work must count as a great achievement by humanity, but the victors of that event now lie with the vanquished in their sheer inhumanity. Gandhi has become Genghis Khan.

Dilip Hiro's book recounts what happened. It is the most comprehensive account so far of the events leading up to the fall of the Shah, the struggles of the factions and the emergence of Ayatollah Khomeini. It is a blow by blow record, well narrated and taken from a variety of reliable sources. Where events and figures are disputed Mr Hiro gives the alternatives while avoiding some of the more outlandish rumours.

The importance of the clerical leadership, so disastrously underestimated by western observers, is well argued by Mr Hiro. He may be writing with the benefit of hindsight when he states that from its earliest stages Khomeini was the leader of the revolution, but the detail with which he deals with the defeat of all the other factions struggling for power is totally convincing. The villains of the story are the Shah, his aristocratic followers and their American and European backers who consistently pursue their own ends regardless of the sensitivities of the Iranians. The hero is Khomeini, the radical, hardline, charismatic leader whose sanctity and toughness win the day. To Mr Hiro, Khomeini wins because he has his fingers on the pulse of the traditional Islamic soul of the Iranian people. The background chapter begins with the birth of the prophet: there is not a line about Iran before Islam.

One can share Mr Hiro's awe at the improbability of the survival of Khomeini despite internal division, external attack, assassination of leadership figures, economic upheaval and the disapproval of both superpowers. Under any milder ruler the whole place might have spun into pieces. But is Khomeini really also the saintly prophet who has established God's rule on earth? Mr Hiro repeats the claims of the regime and defends it against its critics, particularly western ones. He mentions the execution of several thousand opponents of Khomeini as an example of the government's bad image abroad - not as a moral blot on its character.

Mr Hiro does not quite endorse the regime: one suspects that the rather negative conclusions of the book betray his dilemma. The saints of the revolution were lost on the way. They are Ayatollah Shariatmadari and Ayatollah Taleqani. The former is a gentle conservative soul who lent his voice to the protests against the Shah but discounted himself as a political figure by announcing that he did not believe the clergy should play such a direct part in politics. He is now a non-



person. I asked if I could interview him when I was in Tehran but my guide pretended not to know who he was.

Taleqani was the man who could moderate Khomeini's excesses. As Mr Hiro says, he was the "credible bridge between the left, whether Islamic or secular, on the one hand, and the conservative Islamic right on the other". He died peacefully in his bed at a crucial moment during the revolution.

Mr Hiro laments the loss of these two Ayatollahs but he does not raise the question whether the imposition of Khomeini's interpretation of Islam on Iran is a betrayal of Islam and of the hopes of thousands who rejoiced at the overthrow of the Shah. He leaves us with the two obvious and obvious truths: that the monarchy cannot be restored and that whatever government Iran has in the future must not exclude the clergy. One might have hoped for something bolder at the end of such a study.

Edward Bilshen

This, of course, is not to imply a superiority of the new over the old - or the other way round. It is to say that the whole volume illustrates most entertainingly - that in a remarkably short time, the African tale has learned to be as valuable new as it had been (and often continues to be) valuable old.

Achebe says that he and his fellow-editor did not set out to give a fair representation of all the quarters of the continent, but looked only for literary merit. It is chance, he swears, that made it possible, in achieving the aim they set themselves, to achieve the aim they didn't. The strongest regional contrast is that between the Islamic north and the rest. A delight particularly to compare, say, a Nigerian tale, David Oweleye's "The Will of Allah", a wryly horrific account of rascals, with one from Egypt, Mohamed El-Bisatie's "A Conversation from the Third Floor" - a story that stays in the memory as a list of ingredients: soldier, prisoner, prisoner's wife, horse, yellow-coloured wall, five packets of cigarettes. One sees quite startlingly that something important may be said by way of exuberance and also by way of the severest sort of sparseness. Achebe himself, the continent's best storyteller, stands between the two, I think: the evidence here being one of his post-Biafran War stories. Nothing, think his bewildered Nigerians, puzzles God; and Jonathan, hest in the night by thieves, reflects: "No Civil War this time. This time no Civil Peace."

Coming of age

African Short Stories. Selected and Edited by Chinua Achebe. Heinemann African Writers Series £2.25. 0 435 90270 9.

Twenty-five years ago, most of the short stories in any collection from Africa would have been versions of traditional tales. In this, there's only one, Jomo Kenyatta's "The Gentleman of the Jungle"; and that's a retelling of a Gikuyu story that in 1,500 words says more about the colonial relationship between African and European than most studies a hundred times as long, and more wittily. As Chinua Achebe says in his introduction, Kenyatta's story "might have been expected to manifest strong transitional traits", but in fact, in the general context of the short story as a form, is perfectly modern.

It is what has happened in that brief quarter of a century: the African short story, still drawing vigour and colour from the oral tradition, has become as modern as any in manner and theme. None of the examples here could come from elsewhere in the world: their African quality is more than a matter of setting or reference; but none of them would strike a reader as even mildly archaic.

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A photograph from This is Namibia: A Pictorial Introduction, published by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (50p). This pamphlet, with its companion This is Apartheid, is designed for secondary classes requiring basic data.

For Palestine

Palestine and Modern Arab Poetry. By Khalid A Sulaiman. Zed Books £18.95. 0 86232 238 3. £6.95. 239 1.

Palestine's Children. By Ghassan Kanafani. Translated by Barbara Harlow. Heinemann Educational £3.75. 0 435 99422 0.

For a Palestinian. Edited by Janet Venn-Brown. Kegan Paul International £6.95. 0 7103 0030 5.

"The impact of the Palestine issue on modern Arab poetry..." writes Khalid Sulaiman, "goes beyond the realm of themes; it touches the very essence of this poetry; in regard to mood, tone, attitudes, imagery and diction." His study, originally written as a thesis for the School of Oriental and African Studies, concentrates mainly on themes, despite this conclusion, and is least informative or convincing in its efforts to convey the

literary quality of the work and to distinguish the features peculiar to Palestinian poetry or poetry inspired by the Palestine tragedy.

To some extent this is inevitable in a book which should appeal to both Arabists and non-Arabists, precisely because of its analysis of the themes. The question of Palestine is a political one; but no political issue of any importance can be reduced simply to its treatment in political texts and speeches, any more than imaginative poetry can be reduced to its stand on political themes. The treatment of the Palestine issue in modern Arabic poetry and fiction makes them an important source for understanding the emotional impact of the events in the Middle East since 1948, especially for those in the West who find the rhetoric of Arab political discourse alienating. Some who might accept the view that Arthur Scargill is an agent of the devil, or alternatively, Scargill's description of working miners as "stained to the end of time", tend to dismiss as wildly overblown the assertion that Israel is "a dagger in the heart of the Arab homeland". Really, those Arabs...

may be the beginning of wisdom on an issue where ignorance and prejudice have always been the easier option. The short stories of Ghassan Kanafani offer another path to understanding the feelings and motivation of the Palestine Arabs.

Kanafani was assassinated in 1972, three months before Wael Zauter whose life is commemorated in the worth of tributes. *For a Palestinian* is a tribute to a complex and sensitive spokesman for the Palestinian cause who could have enjoyed more comfortable and longer lives if they had not dedicated themselves to it. They were murdered not because they were a military threat, but because of their ability to argue the justice of their case. Kanafani has left a more lasting memorial than Zauter, but *For a Palestinian* is a tribute to a complex and sensitive spokesman for the Palestinian cause who could have enjoyed more comfortable and longer lives if they had not dedicated themselves to it. They were murdered not because they were a military threat, but because of their ability to argue the justice of their case. 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War and want

The Fate of Nations. By Paul Collinvaux. Pelican £3.50. 0 14 02 2516 1.

Professor Collinvaux is an ecologist, which does not mean that he necessarily wants to save whales and ban lead in petrol. Ecologists study the ways in which animals adapt their living and breeding habits to fill the habitat or "niche" available to them. Collinvaux has interpreted ecology for the layman in his earlier success *Why Big Game Animals are Rare*.

Primitive man can be regarded as an animal species in being restricted entirely to a hunter-gatherer niche. As man developed learning ability and technological skills, he could occupy a whole range of niches, but breeding patterns were slower to change.

The *Fate of Nations* seeks to explain the aggressive wars of history in terms of developing nations outgrowing their traditional niches and seeking room to expand. If there is a general expectation of a higher standard of living, a larger resource base will be needed to provide it.

Professor Collinvaux has a lively way with a tale of battle, whether it be the Macedonian phalanx smashing through the Persian massed lines, or the British redcoats being picked off in a wood by fast-moving American colonists. He appears to have an almost inordinate relish for a crushing defeat, as in "the sickness of blood, the sound of agony and the smell of mortal fear".

As to the future, he predicts that there will be no nuclear war between the USA and USSR, as both have ample space and resources to meet national aspirations. Future wars are more likely to be caused by empire building among smaller African or Asian states, with the possibility of a nuclear strike from an overcrowded island nation using submarine launchers.

The ecological explanations at times seem little more than an appendage to a straight history of warfare, though the analogy between lemmings and the Tartar hordes is convincing. Professor Collinvaux condemns Toynbee's view of history as the progress of spiritual forces as old-fashioned. In time, his own mechanistic approach, through appropriate to the moment, could seem equally dated.

Judith Mirzoeff

Survivors

Victims of a Map (£4.95, Al Sagl Books, 26 Westbourne Grove, London W2) contains bilingual Arabic and English selections from three leading Arab poets: Mahmud Darwish (born Palestine, 1942, now living in Paris), Samih al-Qasbi (born Galilee, 1939, now in Haifa), and Ali Ahmad Said (pen-name "Adonis", born Syria 1930, and exiled in Lebanon since 1956). These three very different poets ring in unison with passion, compassion and intelligence.

As survivor-poets they show strong affinities with much post-Holocaust Hebrew and Eastern European poetry. Crossing boundaries drawn by politicians, their work achieves universality by confronting despair with love and pleading for justice. The sequence "The Desert", subtitled "The Diary of Beirut Under Siege", by Adonis, is a deeply moving testament. A fine book, translated by Abdullah al-Ubaidi.

Richard Burns

Office Practice and Procedures for the Middle East. Book 1. By Helen Hamilton and William Fellows. Heinemann £4.50. This is one of a series of books which have been prepared for students of Office Practice in the Middle East. Practice assignments are based on a fictitious organization - Gulf Enterprises Ltd - and they are geared to the level of English language suitable for those students for whom English is a second language. Illustrated figures and photographs are, of course, in Arab dress, and the calculations section refers to Notes and Coins so that students may apply their own country's currencies when working with statistics, etc. Multiple-choice questions appear at the end of each section.

Margaret J Harrison

What price poetry?

Modern African Poetry. Edited by Gerald Moore and Ulli Beyer. Penguin £3.95. 0 14 042 3117. News for Babylon. Edited by James Berry. Chatto & Windus £4.95. 0 7011 2797.

The Penguin Book of Modern African Poetry suffers from being only partially modern, African or poetry. It is an update of the 20-year-old Penguin African Library's *Modern Poetry from Africa* which, in its day, was a groundbreaking anthology that proved a boon to English language teachers in Africa searching for relevant materials. It was the first, best and most comprehensive collection available.

Today, with competitors in the field, we can afford to be less charitable. The editors, Moore and Beyer, once outside their main contacts with Anglophone West Africa, must inevitably rely on publications that filter through the West - pan-African contacts still being sadly few. Unfortunately, Western interest in the Third World has declined since the Sixties and there has been a reduction in the sort of adventurous periodicals that used to flourish in the old metropolitan capitals and which provided a forum for young African writers. This is a real problem for the anthologist and the

result is that whole nations, entire peoples, disappear or remain frozen in some random literary ice-age - poor old Madagascar gets no further than the Forties, while most hover at the point of Independence, at that last moment when Europe gives up attention to them. A few have a sudden, recent summer and these, principally Malawi and South Africa, give us some clue to the curious state of foreign language poetry in Africa.

If this collection is any guide, it would seem to flourish most about the time of the struggle with, the break from and the early years after the departure of the colonial power. Dare one suggest that most of it was aimed at the liberal European reader rather than an indigenous audience? One must also conclude sadly that many parts of Africa have been so battered by misfortune that it is hardly surprising the editors can find no work to include from them. Many of the new nations have chosen to strengthen the role of their own languages and there has been a sharp decline in the standard of English taught throughout the colonies. So what chance poetry? Only Nigeria proves the exception, having both a large population and an extensive press and publishing network.

There is no real need to bemoan the

decline of English poetry in Africa, nor of poetry in general. The writing of verse is not a finite good, the reasons why it should be produced are bound to fluctuate, and the strength of the novel and of drama on the continent are evidence enough of cultural resilience. Looking at much of the work here it is hard to get worked up; the poems, originally in English, seem almost as flat as those translated from French or Portuguese. One is left with the thought that they are all in some way translations. The dead hand of post-Pound/Eliot modernism lies over much of the work, the similarities of subject, form and tone are wearisome. The occasional references to Africa are rare and as odd among the surrounding English blandness as they would be in British verse. It is as if anything African does not really belong here, as if the poets have not truly colonized the language of the colonizer.

News for Babylon, Chatto's Book of West Indian-British Poetry, has the advantage of being able to draw on an assimilated and transformed language. In its introduction, the editor, James Berry, gives a potted account of the history of both language and verse in the Caribbean which is useful even for a collection that concentrates on re-

cent writing in this country. The flowering of young black performance poets on stage and television means that Berry has a rich source to draw on. The greatest single influence is Rastafarianism and the overall impression of writers not so much reacting to the surrounding culture as of having something to say on their own - a transition marked by the change from "dear names" to African ones that many of the writers have taken. Only the title bothers me, implying as it does that the collection aims to set the record straight as far as the white population is concerned (we or here being Babylon). This is sad, because there is something basically hopeful about this collection for all of us - a culturally resilient community living among us must surely be better than a depressed, deracinated one. So why this note of confrontation?

That apart, students of writing will probably look on this book in the way an earlier generation did with the original Penguin African anthology of the early Sixties. No doubt we shall be a deal more critical 20 years on but for the moment there is much pleasure to be had from these often raucous voices, so un-English in the best sense.

David Sweetman

In context

Education and Society: A Sociology of African Education. By Ansu Datta. Macmillan £4.95. 0 333 36106.

Professor Datta, Director of the Educational Research Bureau of the University of Zambia, introduces basic sociological concepts and integrates and illustrates them in an African context. Among the central themes of his book are the social framework of education in Africa, its social functions, socialization, the school as a community and the social influence on academic achievement. Each chapter begins with a clear statement of the general objectives and the "key concepts" and methods to be employed and concludes with thought-provoking exercises and discussion points. These features, in addition to the glossary, make the book well suited to private study.

Most useful and interesting of all, however, is the extensive appendix of data drawn from studies of more than 40 ethnic groups from countries south of the Sahara, including Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The references are wide-ranging and enlightening and an annotated bibliography indicates representative work on different regions of Anglophone Africa. Clearly, the sociological landscape is very varied and the author is careful to avoid over-simple categorizations and to indicate the significance that can be attached to different research findings.

The book traces the complex progression of education in pre-colonial Africa, characterized by generally informal instruction (with the exception of Koranic schools) aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of the extended family and tribe, to the massive expansion of education in post-colonial Africa. The limited provision of formal education during the colonial period, of which the government missions were the most important agents, laid heavy stress on the way of technical, vocational or professional instruction and the main emphasis was on the liberal arts. The intensity of the social changes surrounding the transformation of the African dependencies into modern semi-independent societies, led to a demand for mass education, an enormous growth in secondary and further education, and a radicalization of the curriculum and provision of scientific and technical subjects.

Anyone considering teaching in Africa will find much valuable material in the book's discussion of the organization of schools, and the impact these social changes have had on the roles of the teacher and pupil.

Islam

Islam in the World. By Malise Rutherford. Penguin £3.95.

While zealous mullahs have been reminding us that Islam is not a force to be discounted, anthropologists, historians, and Arabists have been equally busy altering the ways in which Muhammad and his successors should be seen.

There was always a need for someone to knit these diverse threads into a single volume. Malise Rutherford, a former editor for the BBC's Arabic service, has done exactly that and produced a book which will be indispensable for many years to come.

Although Muslims are to be found from Indonesia to America, the author rightly concentrates "on the Middle East. The ways in which sacred texts can be interpreted are crucial to any religion; but especially so when, as in Islam, distinctions between sacred and secular authority are not drawn. Rutherford provides excellent examples of Koranic exegesis, and ones which highlight one of his book's main virtues: it treats Islam as a religion, with its own history, and not as an anthropologically symbolic or politically significant phenomenon.

Robin Buss

Peter Parker

Mary Cruickshank

Taxing work

Inland Revenue Education Service Special Offer Pack £15 Available from PO Box 10, Wetherby, W Yorks LS23 7EH.

This pack provides scope for a wide variety of lessons. It explains the origins of income tax, helps students to understand why taxes are needed, and makes them aware of how the tax system works in the UK. A time chart provides the opportunity to discuss the social implications of taxation through the ages, and project sheets facilitate class work.

A class set of 15 leaflets explains "Income Tax and School Leavers" giving basic information on how students will be affected. Multiple copies of genuine tax return forms are provided, together with PAYE coding guides, notice of coding forms, P45 and P11 deductions working sheets, which are hardly necessary for employees, though interesting as an indication of the accounting work that goes on behind the scenes.

A 24-page booklet on "Forms-Making Them Work for You" is a lively and imaginatively produced introduction to why we need forms, and how they are designed. Historical aspects of taxation are superbly described in a glossy, 84-page booklet by Arthur Elton. Extracts from many documents are included, such as the Magna Carta, the Domesday Book, Peel's Bill 1842, and an Anti-Corn Law League poem, plus lots of Punch cartoons. Four elongated worksheets provide a graphic historical panorama of taxation, more suitable for younger pupils.

Tutors' notes provide the basis for a session on income tax, and are written like a transcript of a lesson. A video is also included in the pack (available in VHS or Betamax formats) which has two programmes: "The Taxman" and "The Story of Tax". The first tells in 13 minutes why the government needs funds, what strange taxes have been levied in the past, how the PAYE system works, and how advice about tax may be obtained. The presentation blends still and moving images and wisely refrains from adopting either the irritatingly jokey or the patronizing approach so common in such resources.

The second programme outlines the history of taxation in a sequence of documentary colour slides, and the kind of painting reminiscent of junior school wallcharts. The very detailed, fascinating narrative is probably best used in small doses. The video is supported by a teachers' booklet which provides transcriptions and suggests discussion points at the end of particular sequences.

David Whitehead

notes

CHILDREN'S ABILITIES SCALES "Children's Abilities Scales" (CAS) are a group of six short tests produced by the National Foundation for Educational Research. The tests can, according to the publishers, be used independently or in combination with other tests from the group. Their main purpose is to measure three important cognitive abilities - verbal, spatial and non-verbal reasoning.

In focusing on ability rather than attainment, the CAS aim to provide assessments which are relatively free from the influence of school curricula. They have been designed particularly for use at the beginning of a pupil's secondary school career.

The tests can be obtained from the NFER-Nelson Publishing Company Ltd, Darville House, 2 Oxford Road East, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1DF.

COMPUTERS: THE INSIDE STORY This video, which was reviewed in last week's TES, is available, price £23 plus £1 p.p.s. from Boulton Hawker Films Ltd. No licence fees are negotiable.



Focus on physics

Bob Fairbrother looks at the physical science apparatus at the ASE conference and discovers that much of it is aimed at primary schools

Science in primary schools is growing in importance. This was reflected in the apparatus, exhibitions and lectures at the ASE Conference at the University of Keele. Suppliers such as Osmiroid have always been concerned to cater for younger pupils, but now other major manufacturers like Philip Harris and Griffin and George have produced special catalogues in which apparatus is presented specifically for use in primary schools (and in the lower end of secondary schools).

By no means all the apparatus shown in the primary catalogues has been produced especially for this age range, so selections must be made with care. The Eagle Multimeter (P81341/8) in the Philip Harris catalogue is excellent value for money at £7.57 but is very difficult to use with young pupils (and even inexperienced adults).

With other things one pays for the convenience of having them collected together. The concept of a metre cube is not easy for young children to grasp, but one can build such a cube with 12-metre rules and some Sellotape. Alternatively, you can do it much more easily with the Cubic Metre (C493706), available from Philip Harris for £7.02, because you get 12 hardwood rods which fit into eight corner pieces.

Large measuring instruments with simple graduations such as the Giant Callipers (P2860 £6.66) and the Micro-meter (P2980 £7.25) in the Griffin and George catalogue are very useful for giving a simple introduction to the more complicated instruments which will be used further up the secondary school.

Microscopes are very useful for junior school work because of the fascinating new world which they reveal. However, they do have to be selected with care because they are expensive. In general a magnification of no more than about 50 is best for younger pupils. Griffin and George have a very useful Microscopifier (YS1-284-13) at £10.60. It has a built-in light source powered by a battery.

gives a magnification of about 30 and is very easy to use and focus. It has a novel design like a small, flat camera, and has to be placed on top of the specimen. It is very "pocketable", so beware!

The impact of microelectronics and the microprocessor has not decreased. The effect is a bewildering selection of kits and interfaces. It is not possible in a short space to give a representative survey of what is available, so I will concentrate on what seems to be a growth area, ie computers and microprocessors controlling the outside world.

We are familiar with robotic arms, turtles and buggies, but too often they seem to be very expensive, either with no opportunity to make any sensible decision for oneself or else requiring a great deal of programming expertise to make the devices do what you want.

Most computers require an interface box so that the program which is in the computer can make things happen; such as run electric motors or turn on lamps. The most versatile interfaces tend also to be the most complicated to program. Unilab have one of the best interfaces (532.001), costing £163, and they are now producing a simplified method of programming the interface using a control language which they call "Unilab". It is built into a ROM chip which plugs into the BBC microcomputer and comes complete with an instruction booklet and specimen program for about £30. It will be available by about April this year.

Unilab also provides the Microelectronics for All material produced by the Microelectronics Education Programme. However, compatible with this and produced for microprocessor control purposes is the 3-Chip Plus microprocessor control system. This uses a 6502 CPU which is the same as the BBC microcomputer, and with it one can write one's own programs in RAM, chip, try them out, edit them, and when they are satisfactory turn them into an EPROM. The system can

be linked to the BBC microcomputer, and is a most exciting development.

As usual it will be a matter of shopping around for what you want because Educational Electronics have a similar system called the Micro 6502 microprocessor trainer. It is difficult to price these systems because they are modular and the more modules you get the more you have to pay. The modules vary in price between £10 and £40, but a full set will probably cost in the region of £140 for the Micro. The Unilab system is still not complete since the range of output modules is still being increased.

Fischer Technik and Lego seem to be competing with each other to produce existing things like cranes and buggies which can be controlled by a micro. Fischer Technik is somewhat up-market and rather expensive. Lego is further down-market and probably more accessible to the pockets of schools nowadays. Recently added to the present wide range of Lego kits is Technical Lego or Technic Lego as it appears in the literature. Technic 1 is suggested for children from seven years upward, and Technic 11 for children from nine years upward.

Each kit is well packed in a moulded tray with a transparent lid so that items can be checked, and there is also a set of 20 worksheets which illustrate basic principles and provide ideas for extension work. The cost of these kits is around £20 but they are available only from recognized school suppliers.

Eagle Scientific is marketing the Ursula Ghee Simple Interface which consists of a main board, a switchboard and a relay board. It can be used with the BBC microcomputer or the Commodore 64 microcomputer to control dc motors or stepper motors, or it can be operated with switches before the interface is plugged into the computer. This facility allows the user to run through a sequence of operations slowly before letting the computer program do it quickly. The system has not yet been priced, and you will have to contact Eagle Scientific for details.

Information about Electronics and Control Technology (ECT) being developed by the Microelectronics Education Programme, which includes some of the things mentioned above, can be obtained by writing for the ECT Donnan Information File from Beth Bevis at the ASE address given below. It is time to move away from the world of computers and deal with a few other things.

As always Artec (1 for E) was well worth a visit to see a growing selection of interesting and low-priced apparatus of good quality, for example 151328 Organ Pipes (A, Open at £3.50, B, Closed at £3.50, C, With graduated sliding stopper at £4.05, D, Set at £4.05). Plugtop Power Supplies consist of a special transformer and fuse built into a "square pin" plug top with a low voltage flex output fitted with a miniature jack plug that turns plugs into a wooden base to give two kmm sockets. J5090 delivers 6V ac at up to 1A, costing £9.90; J5091 delivers 5V dc unregulated at up to 1A, costing £10.90; J5092 delivers 5V dc capacitor smoothed, costing £11.50; J5093 delivers 5V dc regulated at up to 1A protected, costing £12.90. Other voltages and currents up to 24 watts are available on request, approximately £1 per watt for reasonable quantities.

It is well worth contacting Artec before buying any scientific apparatus. Their prices are very keen and they have useful, down-to-earth stuff as well as some novel items. Look out in the near future for a Battery-operated EHT power supply which operates small spectrum discharge tubes.

Unilab have two new and very useful power supplies. AC Power Unit (022.107) at about £30 gives 0 to 12V in 2V steps at 8.5A. The Ranger Low Voltage Power Unit (022.106), costing £59.95, gives 0-13V continuously variable ac or dc at 8A. There is also a lockable maximum voltage facility.

Philip Harris have some new Digital Stop Clocks at £20.50 and also a Dual Purpose Ripple Tank (P434509) at £85. It will either stand on an OHF for demonstration work or on its own legs for individual use. For the latter purpose an Illuminant (P433219) at an extra £20.43 is needed, so I think it is likely to stay as a demonstration instrument.

The manufacturers are once again to be congratulated for putting on an excellent display. A full list of exhibitors can be obtained from the ASE, College Lane, Hatfield, Herts, AL10 9AA.

Addresses Artec (1 for E) Ltd, Salewheel House, Salesbury Hall Road, Ribchester, Preston, Lancs, PR3 3XU (tel: 025484-215).

Eagle Scientific Ltd, Unit 5, Eldon Road, Bescot, Nottingham NG9 6DZ (tel: 0602-224820).

Educational Electronics, 28 Lake Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire LU7 8RX (tel: 0525-373666).

Fischer Technik, Fischer House, 25 Newtown Road, Marlow, Bucks, SL7 1JY (06284-7282).

Griffin & George Ltd, 285 Ealing Road, Wembley HA10 1JH (tel: 01-997-3344).

Next week

Bob Dyke surveys overlay keyboards for use in primary and secondary schools

4 TELEVISION PROGRAMME RECORDING

Advance Information of Programmes Available For Recording During February 1985.

Date	Time	Programme	Fee Code
February 1st	19.30	Right To Reply	Fee Code A
	20.15	A Week In Politics	Fee Code B
	21.15	The Sonnets of William Shakespeare	Fee Code D
February 2nd	13.00	Everybody Here II	Fee Code C
	19.30	Shape Of The World	Fee Code B
February 3rd	17.30	The Business Programme	Fee Code F
	22.15	City General	Fee Code B
February 5th	15.45	Years Ahead	Fee Code E
	18.30	The Living Body	Fee Code E
February 7th	20.30	Diverse Reports	Fee Code B

A licensing scheme to enable the recording of air of TV programmes for Educational and Training purposes. Educational and training institutions, continuing education centres and community groups may register to record designated television programmes (transmitted by Channel 4 TV) for use for educational, training and study purposes. Only designated titles may be recorded by those licensed to record. Annual fees are payable for each programme. A Fee Code is shown alongside each title and a fee scale is published by Guild. To Register contact Guild Learning at the address below:

Date	Time	Programme	Fee Code
February 8th	19.30	Right To Reply	Fee Code A
	20.30	A Week In Politics	Fee Code B
	21.15	The Sonnets of William Shakespeare	Fee Code D
February 10th	13.00	Everybody Here II	Fee Code C
	19.30	Shape Of The World	Fee Code B
February 11th	17.30	The Business Programme	Fee Code F
	22.15	City General	Fee Code B
February 12th	15.45	Years Ahead	Fee Code E
	18.30	The Living Body	Fee Code E
February 13th	20.30	Diverse Reports	Fee Code B
February 15th	19.30	Right To Reply	Fee Code A
	20.15	A Week In Politics	Fee Code B
February 16th	13.00	Everybody Here II	Fee Code C
	19.30	Shape Of The World	Fee Code B
February 17th	17.30	The Business Programme	Fee Code F
	22.15	City General	Fee Code B



GUILD LEARNING
Guild House Peterborough PE2 8PZ
Telephone (0733) 65122



Caught in the middle

Joan Freeman looks at a new series on children and divorce

CONTINUING EDUCATION
Voices in the Dark
Thames TV Monday 12.30 - 13.00
Book, *Voices in the Dark*, Gillian McCredie and Alan Horrox
Unwin paperback £1.95.

At least a quarter of all today's children can expect to have divorced parents. Two million children are growing up that way now. Some will take it on the chin, but some will suffer enough to need psychological help. According to the psychiatrist in *Voices in the Dark*, everyone involved will certainly be affected.

The aim of the six half-hour programmes is to show that divorce is not a single event, but a process through which a child has to adapt to a whole new set of circumstances. The accompanying paperback book, written by the producers, is a synthesis of the television material. It has the advantage of print in that primary matters for consideration are easier to identify and mull over.

The first two programmes in the series are devoted to a dramatization of the build-up to a separation, which was scripted on the basis of interviews with children aged 7 to 19. There is one child in the plot, Carol, who is 13, and her distress is most convincingly portrayed. Her parents are shown as consumed with their own emotion. They never talk to Carol about her feelings, nor kiss or hug her, barely even touch her. In fact, they do not appear to care much about her at all. Perhaps the characters were meant to

The series is extremely well thought through, but perhaps because of its day time slot, probably suffers from too small a budget to do it justice. For example, there are too many interludes of re-shown scenes from the dramatic first parts, though they are relieved with occasional fresh clips from other sources.

Concern is always for the child's point of view, emphasizing that "parents divorce, but children don't". There is never a hint of patronage when the young people are asked how it was for them. All of them were anxious to point out how they needed to be involved as part of the family. Indications from New Zealand are that it also helps children to adjust if they are part of both the conciliation and even the adversary process. It is important for children to know that the break up is not with them.

Some of the parents describe how their despondency drove them to drink and coldness towards their children. Others told of the synthetic happiness they tried to create on their day with the children until they realized that it didn't have to be perfect every time. One mother, in explaining how she had nowhere to go on those days, took them to the baths with the result that they became good swimmers.

Teachers can help, the headmistress said, by being there at the right time, and acting as a stable, neutral prop for the child burdened with the terrible load of dual loyalty. Children should be encouraged to talk about their problems, especially with their friends. Indeed, it emerged from the discussion that there was a place for family break-up on the school syllabus. It could come into the category of lessons in life skills, time which would be valuable spent in helping children with many problem areas which often rebound in their school learning.

briefings radio & tv For schools

PICTURE BOX
(Mon 9.30, Wed 11.22 ITV)
The film of the book by René Guillot, *The Wild Stallion*, follows the story of a boy who falls in love with a white stallion. Eight to eleven-year-olds have to supply their own ending.

STARTING SCIENCE
(Mon 10.12, Wed 9.47 ITV)
A unit of programmes for the over eight on "Safe Systems" begins by looking at aircraft safety and emergency procedures. Stresses the importance of design and understanding instructions.

THE ENGLISH PROGRAMME
(Mon 10.32, Wed 10.21 ITV)
"Identities" is a group of plays to show how TV drama conveys meaning and how people cope with problems. The subject of the play is physical handicap.

ACTION-TÉLÉ YEAR 3
(Monday, 11.30 ITV)
A modular programme to help 15 and 16-year-olds develop listening and oral skills. Dialogues and interviews are on the theme of shopping.

BIOLOGY: HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY
(Monday - Wednesday, 00.30 VHF)
A lively new approach to biological problems faced in everyday life. Topics for O and CSE students include heart disease, kidney failure and the body's defences against germs.

JOHNNY BALL'S MATHS GAMES
(Monday, 11.40 VHF)
"Think of an elephant" is an unlikely title for an introduction to algebra, but Johnny Ball involves 10 to 12-year-olds in his ideas on maths.

INSIGHT
(Tuesday, 9.30, Friday, 10.48 ITV)
"Belongings" continues and expands the theme of prepositions. Slow learners and deaf children also follow the adventures of Robert's Gang.

THE YEAR OF THE FRENCH
(Tuesday, 12.00 BBC2)
This series for the European Studies class pinpoints the jobs of a dozen Frenchmen.

SCIENCE TOPICS
(Tuesday, 13.15, Friday, 9.30 BBC)
How and why do atoms join together to form molecules? 14 to 17-year-olds see some unusual chemistry to illustrate the principle of "Bonding". A computer program is available.

TOPIC SONGBOOK
(Wednesday, 11.55 VHF)
A new series of five-minute broadcasts presenting songs on two themes: science and food. Six to nine-year-olds learn "Sounds Around You" and "How Far? How Fast?"

SEX EDUCATION
(Thursday, Friday, 00.30 VHF)
Discussion programme which questions by young people on the subject of sex and relationships are answered by two experts.

Continuing education

SHAPING THE CURRICULUM
(Monday, 19.00 Radio 3)
Ian Hargreaves discusses with teachers and administrators, Lord Young and Sir Keith Joseph the DES's proposals for a school curriculum.

Baby talk

Baby, Baby
Channel 4
Five programmes
Mondays 6.30-7.00pm.

"When Tube presenter Paula Yates gave birth to Fifi Trickett Geldof she realized she hadn't got a clue what to do next." Thus Channel 4's handout to explain their new *Baby, Baby* show. To judge from the ensuing programmes, which alternate joky sketches and reminiscences from celebrities with little or no information, she hasn't found out much since. To be fair, though, the series does profess to be an antidote to the preachy natural-child-birth-wonders-of-nature-never-smack style which is so fashionable, and it is certainly cheery.

The first programme, on conception and pregnancy, sets the tone. Paula Yates and her co-presenter, Jools Holland, frolic through flippant scenes on the symptoms of pregnancy, sexual activity and choosing of names. Inter-cut with these are interviews with the rich and famous and (very brief) remarks from the less fortunate. One young single black mum appears to remark that she was lonely. Norman Lovett pretends to be a thinking focus.

ceive, forget it. If, on the other hand, you would like to know how much weight Suzi Quatro gained during her first pregnancy, the gossip is absorbing.

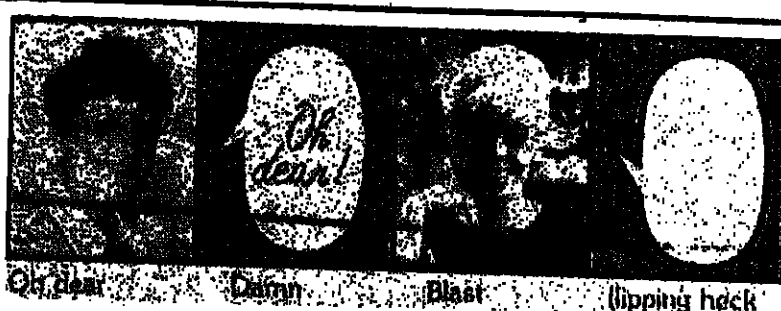
As everyone knows, topics of gossip change radically once parenthood looms, hence the traditional "mothers meeting". What *Baby, Baby* really offers is a glamorous version of chat in the ante-natal clinic. The supposed topics in the series, *The Eagle Has Landed* (leading up to birth), *Night of the Living Dead* (neo-natal period), *Lady Slings the Blues* (post-natal depression, feeding), *Bringing Up Baby* (toddlers) and *A Star is Born* (education), are nominal.

Indeed, in some cases the presenters are so keen not to "preach" that they disregard opportunities for helpful information. Sandle Shaw laughingly confesses her ignorance about the significance of "quickening" and the waters breaking - no one enlightens her or the viewer; and though there is the standard moving shot of birth *à la nature* from Michel Odent at Pithivier, the equivalent sequence on hi-tech birth shows no episiotomy or pain relief.

Because the shows depend so largely on personal experience they are more successful when it comes down to the emotions involved. Whether it is Sheila K. enthusing on the orgasmic potential of childbirth or Suzi Quatro marvelling at the amount of love her child has evoked, here there is common ground.

Motherhood (or fatherhood) is, at least, guaranteed to change your life. That this is so even to successful singers, dress designers, writers and actresses is the one certainly useful piece of information that *Baby, Baby* offers.

Victoria Neumark



Bad language?

CONTINUING EDUCATION
Switch on to English
Ten 25-minute programmes
BBC 1, Sundays 10.30am
Repeated BBC2, Wednesdays 12.55pm

Switch on to English, the latest series in the BBC English as a Second Language Project, is based on the promising idea of using popular television material. Floella Benjamin hosts a quiz show in which the guests, who include Burt Kwouk and Saeed Jafrey, are shown clips from series such as *Hi-de-Hi*, *Wogan* and *Benidorm* and then questioned on points of language use arising in the extracts.

Each programme contains several games concentrating on a particular area of language acquisition. Among the subjects covered in the first two programmes are word order and the formal and informal use of titles and names in English. Topics to be developed in later programmes include asking questions, advice and the language of time.

A helpful and diverting feature of the series is the use of comparison with other languages: if one should ever feel the need to say "I love Pam Ewing" in Cantonese, Burt Kwouk, in the course of a discussion on word order, shows how it can be done; and the ubiquitous Saeed Jafrey stars in an extract from a Hindi feature film that is used to emphasize the different ways in which terms of affection, intimacy and respect are used in different languages.

The series is aimed at people who already have some regular, if limited, contact with native speakers and should prove useful both to the formal

student and the home viewer. Despite the complexities of language and nuance in some of the clips, the tasks the panellists and viewers have to carry out are carefully circumscribed and repeatedly explained. An assignment as apparently simple as trying to count the number of times *Dallas*'s Victoria Principal uses the first person in an interview with Terry Wogan, turns out to be mildly compulsive, and deceptively tricky, even for native speakers. The audience is encouraged to follow up these tasks in its day-to-day viewing of normal broadcast output.

The presentation of the programmes is lucid and measured, although Floella Benjamin is at times embarrassingly over-intrusive; but any excesses are amply compensated for in the first two programmes by the admirably deadpan Burt Kwouk.

If I have any reservations, they involve the suitability of some of the material used; it seems difficult to imagine anyone more removed from the needs and concerns of the potential audience than Victoria Principal. According to research carried out for the series, however, programmes such as *Dallas* and *Dynasty* are among the favourite viewing of that audience; and of course these family sagas have much in common with, for example, the Hindi blockbuster. Later on the programmes will diversify to include extracts from news and current affairs.

The series itself concentrates on the spoken language; an accompanying, free handbook, available in several languages as well as English, takes up some of the points made on TV but places more emphasis on the written language, as well as employing graphs, charts, maps and diagrams.

Ashok Berry

PHOTO REPORT

PICTURES FROM NO MAN'S LAND

St Margaret's School for Girls in Edinburgh approached the Scottish Arts Council with the novel idea of a 'Photographer in Residence': the school would provide materials and the Arts Council the bursary. Each proved as enlightened as the other and from January to July photographer Dave Williams recorded six months in the life of the school and its pupils. The results of his efforts can be viewed at the Stills Gallery, Edinburgh, from 2 February to 16 March 1985.



4 Television Programme Recording

Titles Available for Week Commencing Sunday 27th Jan 1985:
Sunday 27th January
17.30 The Business Programme fee code F
Tuesday 29th January
18.45 Years Ahead fee code B
Wednesday 30th January
18.30 The Living Body: Shares in the Future fee code B
20.30 Live Reports fee code B
Friday 1st February
19.30 Right To Reply fee code A
21.15 A Week in Politics fee code B
21.15 The Sonnets of William Shakespeare fee code D
Saturday 2nd February
13.00 Everybody Hates III fee code C
19.30 Snap Of The Week: The Laws of War fee code B
For More Information Contact
TV Recording Licence Dept.
GUILD LEARNING
Guild House Peterborough PE2 8PZ
Telephone (0783) 63122



"The Rose Quartet": etching by Max Oppenheimer, c1930 - from *The Book of the Violin*, edited by Dominic Gill. This comprehensive and stimulating study, supported by excellent picture research, traces the history of the instrument, and the artists who have played it, from earliest times to the present (Phaidon £20.00).

Unmusical silence

Beyond Frontiers. By Jasper Parrott with Vladimir Ashkenazy. Collins £11.50

Since his defection to the West in July 1963, the Soviet pianist and conductor Vladimir Ashkenazy has persistently declined to comment on politics in his native country, preferring instead to maintain a dignified silence in matters unconnected with his music. However, a recent biography by his manager Jasper Parrott which relies substantially on quotation, Ashkenazy's own comments on his life in both East and West. The criticism is balanced by the perspectives afforded by time.

The reader may be familiar with some of the problems encountered by all famous musicians in the commercial world of recording companies and big business. However, the reasons why pianists in Russia are still discouraged from playing Mozart, the ways in

which the system there attempts to factory-farm musicians to be doled out indiscriminately to the masses, and in particular Ashkenazy's own difficulties with the KGB, and the extraordinary cat-and-mouse game that he played with the Russian authorities during his last years there, all make exciting reading.

Parrott's commentary and Ashkenazy's thoughts are for the most part subtly woven together. However, there are times when the former's hawkishness creates a sinister undertone. The greatest tragedy of the McCarthy/Anti-Communist trials is, for Mr Parrott, "that it rendered respectable investigations of any kind about covert public activity by anyone in the public eye". Far preferable, he concludes, would be "the screening of scientists, politicians, diplomats, and civil servants in the West" by means of which "some of the insecurities which beset us on an international scale would be reduced". Mr Parrott

attempts, somewhat unconvincingly, to present such reactionary opinions as Ashkenazy's own.

Much of the book's content is non-political, however, being devoted to Ashkenazy's recent developments as a musician, such as his ventures into conducting and his recording contract with Decca. It is a profession which involves constant travelling, and there are particularly entertaining passages on performing in different parts of the globe, in which a partially for north-western countries over the casual attitudes of some southerners is evinced: a workaholic and perfectionist in all spheres, Ashkenazy puts a high store on professionalism. Furthermore, all the most important events in his career, his two American tours, the Tchaikovsky Competition Prize, and the trip to China, are recorded here in detail.

Robert Turnbull

Love's labour's lost

As the result of an outline in the form of a short story, I was commissioned to write a television play on various aspects of love. During a school teaching period my biologist hero would reflect on a platonic love for a married woman and on a budding physical relationship with a girl teacher. At the same time he would come to realize the need for love in successful relationships with his pupils.

The germ of the idea had come from a Chekhov short story which is even less crowded with incident than my flimsy plot. But my aim was to attempt to do with pictures what Chekhov so skilfully does with words - to reveal the extraordinary in the apparently commonplace. Above all, I wanted to avoid that sort of photographed theatre which deadens the imagination by duplicating words with pictures. So I would try to provide verbal stimuli for the creation of pictures in a director's mind and my dialogue would be counterpoint, even contrast, to these pictures. I wanted to write something that would be more than an illustrated radio play.

I found that the traditions of the stage persist in the world of television drama - and not only among those critics who equate "writing" with dialogue. Fortunately, I was given a director who, being an admirer of Alan Watts, shared my wish to offer a teasing interplay of past and present which would ultimately appear quite coherent. "The story is not the string, nor the knot; it is the unstringing of the knot." My script had already undergone several metamorphoses and now included, fitter, if more simplified, views of characters and plot refracted through the suggestions of producer and script editor. From the director

and I planned, shot by shot, a final script which satisfied me, pleased the production team and excited him.

As the production date approached the team expanded. Times of day in the plot were altered to ease lighting problems. Seasons were transposed to give cameramen more freedom in outdoor scenes. Set designers and make-up artists, conscious of the glamorizing effect of the television camera, sought my advice in the avoidance of those clean blackboards, shiny floors and freshly collared heads which add up to the unreality of *Grange Hill*. The cast, quizzed me about characters' motivations and backgrounds. I was increasingly surprised to find the original vision essentially unchanged and untarnished. My only misgivings concerned the children in the classroom: scenes, not unexpectedly, they seemed too eager and well motivated to offer obstacles to my hero's attention. In particular, the fourth form sex-pot, who should have embodied all that would persuade any self-respecting fledgling teacher to seek another profession, was altogether

too modestly charming. But now was the time to keep my mouth shut and my fingers crossed. This seemed to work; some months later, from two hours of recorded material, a rough-cut of 45 minutes emerged which was as close to ideal as anyone in an imperfect world has a right to expect.

Then the blow fell. Someone Higher Up in Television Centre, eager to "grab" an audience and prevent its hand from moving to the ITV button, decreed that we get to "the main story" more quickly by cutting 10 minutes, mainly of classroom scenes. Not only did this remove a dimension from the play but the resultant absence of some reaction shots shifted the focus of attention to dialogue that was never intended to stand on its own. I could not blame the reviewers of this slick, abbreviated paraphrase who found it flat and pointless. I could only wish that those who looked for more than the sum of dialogue and images could have seen a fuller version.

Are we witnessing a decline in the sort of minority drama for which television is uniquely suited and which demands (and, in my case, got) sympathetic treatment from an enthusiastic team? The answer could be a gloomy "yes" unless the reviewers (not the few perceptive critics) are allowed space to take the medium seriously to encourage enthusiasts within it. (How often do we read tributes to camerawork, lighting, editing, even direction?) and to convince programme planners that there is a potentially substantial audience for the brief encounters of television as well as for the often less durable blockbusters. If the answer is "yes" a new and important art will have died in infancy.

Frederick Aicken

The new look

Modern English Painters. By Sir John Rothenstein. Vol I Sickert - Lowry; Vol II Nash - Bacon; Vol III Hockney - Hockney. Macdonald £14.95 each. 0 356 10353 6/10354 4/10355 2.

Has Modernism Failed? By Suzi Gablik. Thames and Hudson £10.00. 0 500 23391 8

An International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture. Museum of Modern Art, New York. £16.75. 0 87070 391 9.

When Sir John Rothenstein first published *Modern English Painters* in 1952, his critical stand against modernism was not that of the ignorant philistine but the informed sceptic. In his introduction he wrote, "A canon of criticism according to which, say, Hans Arp is accounted a figure of greater significance than say Stanley Spencer, is one which takes inadequate account of the evidence of one's eyes," and so gave no more importance to Ben Nicholson than to his father, William. For Rothenstein, "the philosophy of abstract art, in all the high-flown and tense seriousness of its diction, is unsound from top to bottom".

As a writer and critic soaked in the ideas and practices of modernism, Suzi Gablik is not likely to express such views but in her circumspect attempt to answer her own question, she comes on one occasion very near to Rothenstein's position. He remained unconvinced that colour and form in themselves could deal with any (other than purely aesthetic) experiences; there had to be a more recognizable engage-

ment with the world for that to take place. Gablik asks towards the end of her essay, "whether it was appropriate in the first place to reject tradition." This, no doubt, is a key issue in the current debate about modern art. By the well-organized attempts to give vanguard respectability for the current revival of figurative images are discredited by Gablik. "Post-modernism is the somewhat winceful word now being used to describe the garbled situation of art in the Eighties." For her, "The steady displacement of radical consciousness by the forces of professionalism, bureaucracy, and commercialism has caused avant-garde art to lose its power of rebellion and has crippled its impact" and, "One of the things that seems to separate postmodernism from modernist thinking... is the rejection of any serious concern about art's moral center."

Gablik is seriously concerned; faced with a mammoth exhibition catalogue like the New York Museum of Modern Art's, one does not have to agree with everything she says to share her concern. The brief introduction states, "It is the intent of the exhibition to provide intellectual and visual pleasure - and to encourage everyone to look in favor of the art of our time," and what follows is a huge public relations job calculated to reduce critical domination and promote consumer sensationalism. All the much-publicized new boys are here, from Julian Schnabel to Salome, Bruce McClean to Mimmo Paladino, but whether any one of them amounts to what Gablik calls "an agent of moral transformation" must be in serious doubt.

Michael Clarke

Composed thoughts

Dvořák. By Hans Hubert Schonzele. Marion Boyars £12.95. Harrison Birtwistle. By Michael Hall. Robson Books Contemporary Composers Series £8.95.

Wagner. By Barry Millington. Dent Master Musicians Series £12.00.

Dvořák, great populist but sadly neglected in print; Birtwistle, composer of our time on whom no serious study exists; Wagner, surrounded by a maze of literature, much of which only the serious scholar can penetrate. All three are well served by their respective biographers. Schonzele's book sets Dvořák, composer of the people, in the context of the music of his own country (there is a particularly interesting chapter on Czech music before Dvořák), and that of nineteenth-century Europe and America where he worked extensively. Appealingly and sensitively written, it documents many personal details about Dvořák, the family man who once said he would rather have invented the locomotive than composed music. It also illuminates a number of interesting facets of Dvořák's musical development, for example, the composition of his operas and his friendship with Brahms, as well as his at times stormy relationship with his publisher Simrock over money matters and the Czech composer's objections to having German titles on his works. There are over 60 contemporary photographs, many unusual, for which, unfortunately, no sources

are given. The publication of Michael Hall's book aptly coincided with Harrison Birtwistle's fiftieth birthday, she marked by a London Sinfonietta concert at the Royal Festival Hall. It would be best approached by those already acquainted with Birtwistle's music, or at least with more than a passing knowledge of twentieth-century form and structure. The music-form, structure and influences (literary and artistic as well as musical) of the original composer, whose early works for children, full-length operas, electronic and occasional music, is analysed in some detail with reference to Birtwistle's background and development as a composer; there are copious musical illustrations. In an unusually revealing interview, he talks to the author about the composition of his television opera *Yan Tan Tethers*, his controversial use of numbers, and his methods of composition.

Barry Millington's *Wagner* is an accessible and up-to-date account of the man and his music, combining readable biographical information with sound discussion of major works. The author aims to dispel the myths and synthesize the important points of Wagner scholarship for the lay reader. Although the influence of Cosima Wagner is not overlooked, it is a pity that more space could not have been given to her diaries in view of their importance.

Philippa Davidson

Q tips

Lettering & Calligraphy. By Joan Freeman. Batsford £7.95. 0 7134 4714 1.

Pen Lettering. By Ann Camp. A & C Black. 7136 2415 9.

Controlling ink flow, and the need for space, are daunting problems for the novice calligrapher. Joan Freeman leads her readers straight into the "minefield" of reservoir pens whereas Ann Camp recommends starting with a rectangular leaded carpenter's pencil. In this way letters can be formed, mastered, and memorized before moving on to ink.

This criticism of *Lettering and Calligraphy* aside, however, there can only be praise for a book so assiduously organized, where every detail is

anticipated. All aspects are covered from basic skills to pen lettering, proportion and spacing in drawn letters, illumination, and a variety of typefaces. The reader should feel a good hands as the book is worked through. Note, however, that the capital Q on page 75 has been printed without a tail.

Pen Lettering is a small paperback, but for the price is very good value. It is clear and sensibly organized, covering the construction of letters and the art of penmanship, stage by stage. Both books would lead to the acquisition of an elegant script, the real bonus being the effect on handwriting, as even speed, italic never becomes illegible.

Betty Tadman

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TURLIN MOOR MIDDLE SCHOOL, Turlin Road,
Hamworthy, Poole BH18 5AH
(Age Range 8-12, 348 on roll)

HEADTEACHER

— Group 5
Application forms and further details from the Staffing
Office, Eastern Area Education Office, Portman
House, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth BH2 6EP on
receipt of a.s.e.

(0122)



DORSET
County Council

WALTHAM FOREST

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
CHINGFORD HALL
PRIMARY SCHOOL
Silver Birch Avenue, London
Heath, Middlesex TW20
1JH

Head: Mr P. Terry
Required for 25th February.
Teacher to cover for
maternity leave. Responsibility
for a Reception Infant
Class

Scale 1 plus Outer London
and Social Priority Allo-
wance
Ref: 16/81
BURNAGE INFANTS
SCHOOL
Clifton Avenue, London E17
Wandsworth

Required for April, a suit-
ably qualified experienced
primary teacher for a ver-
tically grouped class in this
multi-cultural school.
An interest in audio-visual
aids an advantage.
Allowance plus Outer London
Ref: P7/149

MAYVILLE JUNIOR SCHOOL
Mayville Road, Leytonstone,
Essex E15 4JY
Required for 25th February.
Temporary teacher to cover
for maternity leave for 2nd
year Junior class.
Allowance and Social Priority
Ref: P3/250

Application form (and
further details for the above
three posts) available on re-
ceipt of a 9 x 4 s.a.e. from
Director of Education, Re-
gal House, London Road,
Buckingham TW1 3QB.
Returnable to the Head-
teacher at the school by
Monday 11 February
1985. (41157) 110022

WALTHAM FOREST
ST. PATRICK'S R.C.
Primary School
Lonsfield Avenue, London
E17 6DR
Head: Miss C. Hayward
Required for April Teacher
required for April Teacher
practising Catholic essential.
Scale 1 plus Outer London
Allowance.

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and further details available on
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WEST SUSSEX
BROOKSIDE FIRST SCHOOL
Dorset Square, Newbush,
Crawley, Sussex
Head: Mr. J. B. B. B. B.
Required Easter 1985. Initially
SCALE 1. Experience preferred.
All round practitioners re-
quired with flexible outlook.
Apply to Headteacher.
(44794) 110022

Remedial and Special

Needs Teaching Posts

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Llanfaes C.P. SCHOOL
Llanfaes, Powys SA20
8JH
Required for 22nd April,
1985, or later date as may be
agreed, a suitably qualified
primary teacher for a ver-
tically grouped class in this
multi-cultural school.
An interest in audio-visual
aids an advantage.
Allowance plus Outer London
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RECONSTRUCTION/CHILDREN
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AN equal opportunity
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WOODSIDE COUNTY
SCHOOL
Milton Road, Amersham
HP7 8JY
Application forms are invited from
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Headteacher of this well-
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Details and application
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Education Officer, Recon-
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Education Office, 28
London Road, Amersham
HP7 8JY. SAE please. Closing Date: 25
February 1985. 120010

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Scale 2 Posts and above

BRADFORD
CITY OF BRADFORD
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
STONEY LEE MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Required for 15 April 1985,
a permanent Scale 2 Co-ordi-
nator of English throughout
the school and to be a class
teacher in the second
year term of teaching. In this
purpose built four form entry
school, 15 Middle School, Can-
dicates should have the ability
to organise Language across
the Curriculum and to take
responsibility for all aspects
of school life.
Application forms and
further details may be
obtained from the Direc-
torate Personnel Office, 4th
Floor, Provincial House,
Market Street, Bradford BD1
1NP. Completed forms should
be returned to the Headmas-
ter, Stoney Lee Middle
School, Cottingley Road,
Stoney Lee, Bradford, West
Yorkshire LS16 1BY by
6th February 1985.
Reference 5555/TES.
Bradford is an equal oppor-
tunity employer and wel-
comes applications from all
qualified persons, irrespec-
tive of race, sex, age, or
otherwise stated. 122420
(47557)

Scale 1 Posts

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COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Llanfaes C.P. SCHOOL
Llanfaes, Powys SA20
8JH
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Science

Scale 2 Posts and above

HARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CANNON LANE MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Pinner, Middx
Temporary teacher (for two
years) to teach under Middle
Scale 1 Post(s). 124890
(32428)

Scale 1 Posts

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diastolic Teacher, capable of making a curriculum development.
by 1985.
tivity infants. Yeov# (239)
Head for this Group 4, lively and
Please state curricular strengths.
1985.
V.A. Primary, Yeov# (240)
Qualified Teacher, Scale 1, for
1985. Qualified and experienced
2. Religious Education for juniors
at - Previous applicants will be
cluding Roman Catholics and should
Certificate.
t from the Head at the School
possible.
SPECIAL
s, Special Education Unit.
Unit. 15 on roll)
possible, for two terms (hours to be
independent life skills programme;
essential. Interest in needlework, sport
an advantage.
eston, Windor House, East Reach

SECONDARY ECONOMICS & BUSINESS STUDIES

BALING
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
NORTHOLT HIGH SCHOOL
Northolt Lane, Northolt, Middlesex.
10 form comprehensive. Business Studies. Well qualified enthusiastic teacher, full-time or part-time. Required as soon as possible to join a lively and expanding department in this form entry comprehensive. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising the department in the morning and afternoon. Salary £11,038 per annum. Applications from teachers with relevant experience should be sent to the Headmaster, Northolt High School, Northolt Lane, Northolt, Middlesex. (41057) 132422

KENT
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
NILES SCHOOL
St Mary's Road, Swanley, Kent.
Headmaster: D. Macdonald.
Required for mid FEBRUARY until the end of July to replace a teacher of Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the main school for Year 11 and 12. This vacancy could be filled by two separate part time teachers. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Niles School, Swanley, Kent. (41057) 132422

English
Scale 2 Posts and above

BEDFORDSHIRE
SOUTHERN AREA
LITCHFIELD SCHOOL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Montgomery Road, Litchfield, Bedfordshire.
NOR 1050 including 200 in 15-18 (M).
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 15-18 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Litchfield School & Community College, Montgomery Road, Litchfield, Bedfordshire. (41054) 132420

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
WRAXALL VALLEY COLLEGE
Parkstone Road, Syston, Leicestershire.
11-14 High and 14-18 Upper.
Roll 1437
ENGLISH SCALE 3
Required April, an experienced teacher to replace a post in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-14 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Wraxall Valley College, Parkstone Road, Syston, Leicestershire. (41138) 132420

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
CATHAYS HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18 COMPREHENSIVE) 6 FORM ENTRY
ENGLISH: SCALE 3
Required for September 1985 a suitably qualified and experienced graduate to be second in department and have a full share of teaching and other departmental duties. The timetable will include a large share of Advanced Level work. Further details on request.
FIZALAN HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18 COMPREHENSIVE) 12 FORM ENTRY
CRAFT DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY: SCALE 1
Required for Easter 1985, teacher of three dimensional craft and design studies. The post is in a large department and will enable the successful candidate to gain experience teaching pupils from year 1 to 4 in wood, metal and plastic activities. Ability to offer Art and Games an advantage. This is a temporary appointment for one year.
THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF CHURCH IN WALES HIGH SCHOOL, CARDIFF
(11-18 COMPREHENSIVE) 8 FORM ENTRY
WELSH: SCALE 2
Required for September 1985, a well qualified and experienced graduate to teach Welsh throughout the age and ability range. A willingness to be involved in developing new courses is important as well as a commitment to extra curricular activities. Preference will be given to practising Anglican communicants.
Application forms may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope from The Director of Education, Education Office, Kingsway, Cardiff, CF1 4JG, to whom applications should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

DEVON
Please see displayed advertisement on Page 56.
(41045) 132420

RICHMOND UPON THAMES
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES
WHITTON SCHOOL
Twickenham Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
TW2 6JW
(11-16 mixed comprehensive)
ASSISTANT TEACHER OF ENGLISH (SCALE 3 PLUS OUTER LONDON ALLOWANCE)
Required for the summer term 1985, a well qualified and experienced teacher of English to be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Whitton School, Twickenham Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. (41057) 132422

BARKING AND DAGENHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
School Road, Dagenham, Essex.
Required for April or September 1985. An energetic, well-qualified, enthusiastic teacher of English to be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Comprehensive School, School Road, Dagenham, Essex. (41057) 132422

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
GRANGE HILL SCHOOL
Grange Hill, Barnet, London.
N4 3JH
Tel: 01-855 0017
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Grange Hill School, Grange Hill, Barnet, London. (41054) 132420

BURY
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BURY
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(Scale 1)
Required for the Derby Hill School, Bury, Greater Manchester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Derby Hill School, Bury, Greater Manchester. (41057) 132422

LANCASHIRE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Blackburn Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.
BB1 6JH
Required for September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Grammar School, Blackburn Road, Blackburn, Lancashire. (41057) 132422

BROMLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
GODDINGTON LANE, ORPINGTON.
KENT SE1 8JH
Required for 22nd April 1985 or earlier. A well qualified and experienced teacher of English to be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Goddington Lane, Orpington, Kent. (41057) 132422

DORSET
CLAYMORE SCHOOL
See advertisement under Inner London.
(41057) 132422

HERTFORDSHIRE
FRANCIS COMBE SCHOOL
Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.
HP1 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Francis Combe School, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. (41057) 132422

HERTFORDSHIRE
THE MERIDIAN SCHOOL
508 High Road, Royston, Herts.
SG8 7JH
Co-educational.
Required for September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, The Meridian School, 508 High Road, Royston, Herts. (41057) 132422

LANCASHIRE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Blackburn Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.
BB1 6JH
Required for September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Grammar School, Blackburn Road, Blackburn, Lancashire. (41057) 132422

LONDON
WATFORD HIGH SCHOOL
Watford, Hertfordshire.
WD17 1JH
Required for September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Watford High School, Watford, Hertfordshire. (41057) 132422

MERTON
LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BARTON ROAD, MERTON.
SURREY SM6 8JH
Required for 22nd April 1985 or earlier. A well qualified and experienced teacher of English to be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Barton Road, Merton, Surrey. (41057) 132422

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
SCHOOL
Chingford Road, London E17 6JH
Required for April, ENGLISH. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Waltham Forest School, Chingford Road, London. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

Scale 2 Posts and above
BRICKTON
CHURCH COLLEGE
New Independent Schools.
Tisbury, Wiltshire.
Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

ENFIELD
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
ALBANY SCHOOL
Enfield, London.
N11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Albany School, Enfield, London. (41057) 132422

SOLIHULL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SMITH'S WOOD SCHOOL
Windward Way, Chislehurst, Kent.
DA1 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Smith's Wood School, Windward Way, Chislehurst, Kent. (41057) 132422

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
HEATHCOTE HIGH SCHOOL
Waltham Forest, London.
E17 6JH
Required for April, ENGLISH. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Heathcote High School, Waltham Forest, London. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL
Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire.
LE11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, King Edward VII School, Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire. (41057) 132422

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
LORD WILLIAM BAYLY SCHOOL
Oxford, Oxfordshire.
OX1 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lord William Bayly School, Oxford, Oxfordshire. (41057) 132422

HILLINGDON
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
HILLINGDON SCHOOL
Hillingdon, London.
UB8 3JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Hillingdon School, Hillingdon, London. (41057) 132422

NEWHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
E11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Milton School, Milton, London. (41057) 132422

NEWHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
E11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Milton School, Milton, London. (41057) 132422

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LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
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MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
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Scale 2 Posts and above
BRICKTON
CHURCH COLLEGE
New Independent Schools.
Tisbury, Wiltshire.
Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

ENFIELD
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
ALBANY SCHOOL
Enfield, London.
N11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Albany School, Enfield, London. (41057) 132422

SOLIHULL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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Windward Way, Chislehurst, Kent.
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Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Smith's Wood School, Windward Way, Chislehurst, Kent. (41057) 132422

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
HEATHCOTE HIGH SCHOOL
Waltham Forest, London.
E17 6JH
Required for April, ENGLISH. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Heathcote High School, Waltham Forest, London. (41057) 132422

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LAVINGTON SCHOOL
The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire.
SN10 1JH
Required for February 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Lavington School, The Springs, Lavington, Wiltshire. (41057) 132422

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Scale 1 Posts
BARKING AND DAGENHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
School Road, Dagenham, Essex.
Required for April or September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Comprehensive School, School Road, Dagenham, Essex. (41057) 132422

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL
Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire.
LE11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, King Edward VII School, Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire. (41057) 132422

NEWHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
E11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Milton School, Milton, London. (41057) 132422

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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Milton, London.
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Milton, London.
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HUMBERSIDE
COUNTY COUNCIL
KINGSTON UPON HULL
MALE LAMBERT HIGH SCHOOL
Hull, Humberside.
HU1 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Male Lambert High School, Hull, Humberside. (41057) 132422

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL
Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire.
LE11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, King Edward VII School, Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire. (41057) 132422

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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Milton, London.
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Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Milton School, Milton, London. (41057) 132422

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
BEACONSFIELD/CHILTERN
ARE HIGH SCHOOL
Beaconsfield, Bucks.
HP8 1JH
Required for Easter 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Beaconsfield/Chiltern Are High School, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (41057) 132422

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL
Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire.
LE11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, King Edward VII School, Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire. (41057) 132422

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LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
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MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
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NEWHAM
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MILTON SCHOOL
Milton, London.
E11 1JH
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HARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
PARK ROAD SCHOOL
Harlow, Essex.
SS16 1JH
Required for Easter 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Park Road School, Harlow, Essex. (41057) 132422

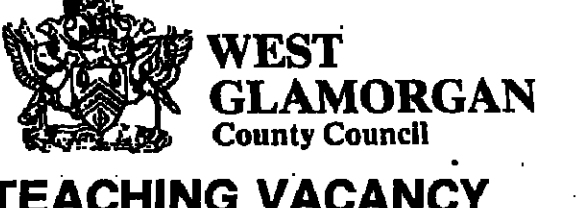
LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL
Warren Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire.
LE11 1JH
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Milton, London.
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Milton, London.
E11 1JH
Required for April/September 1985. A well qualified experienced teacher of English to teach in the English Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to the 11-16 age group. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Milton School, Milton, London. (41057) 132422



TEACHING VACANCY

Applications are invited from suitably experienced and qualified graduates for the following post, to commence as soon as possible.
AFAN DISTRICT APPOINTMENT
(District Education Officer, Afan District Education Office, 40 Talbot Road, Port Talbot, SA12 7AH).
GLANAFAN COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, Station Road, Port Talbot, SA13 1LZ. (Mixed) (900 on roll) (Age range 11-16).
HEAD OF MATHEMATICS. A graduate in Mathematics is required to assume responsibility for the teaching of the subject across the age and ability range. Scale 4. (Post Ref: 1.8.85).
Application forms and further details are available from the District Education Office, upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
THE CLOSING DATE for receipt of completed applications is THURSDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1985.
John Beale
Director of Education (0293)

PERMANENT UNATTACHED SECONDARY TEACHERS

Scale 1/2
required as soon as possible
This authority has an established pool of unattached teachers. These teachers are allocated to schools to provide general cover for short term and

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NINE HOUSE
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ALLY HANDICAPPED
DREN
 Road, Northwood,
 055X.

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MATHEMATICS Scale 1
 January or April
 hearing impaired to teach
 mathematics and teacher
 deaf department. The
 offer some other
 subjects a.o. social studies,
 science, education etc.
 an advantage.
 Allowance
 London Special Schools
 Application forms (s.a.)
 available from the
 office of Education to
 complete and send
 will be returned by 31st
 March 1979.
 Education Offices, 379/383
 St. Street, Stratford, E15
 Equal Opportunity Em-
 ployment, 12/3/78 160052

WHAM
 INDOM BOROUGH OF
 WHAM
 SCHOOL
 of Wales Road,
 and Teacher; A.D. Norman
 on roll 55.
 Scale 1
 required: January 1985 or as
 soon as possible.
 An opportunity for a qual-
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 all subjects of secondary
 who or she needs to be
 in special needs and some
 of the problems.
 London Allowance:
 Special Schools Allowance.
 Application forms s.e.e.
 available from the
 Director of Education to
 complete and send
 will be returned by 31st
 March 1979.
 Education Offices, 379/383
 St. Street, Stratford, E15
 Equal Opportunity Em-
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COLLEGE
for the Blind and
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College for 220 visually
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SPECIAL EDUCATION continued

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
NEWHAM SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
 Tulse Hill Lane, London E13 9NP
 Head Teacher: Mr. L.A. Norris
 Number on roll: 60 (53 in Secondary Department)
TEACHER OF ENGLISH Scale 1
 Required January or as soon as possible.
 A qualified teacher of the hearing impaired to teach English in our secondary deaf department. The ability to teach some other subjects (e.g. Religious Education, Social Studies etc.) would be an advantage.
 London Allowance: £1,035, plus Special Schools Allowance.
 Application forms (a.s.e. please) available from The Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th February 1985.
 Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4JL.
 An Equal Opportunity Employer. (32597) 180022

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
JOHN P. KENNEDY SCHOOL
 Pitsea Road, London E15 4RZ
 Head Teacher: Miss Sheila Wood
 Number on roll: 74
CLASS TEACHER Scale 1
 Required April 1985.
 Teacher required to work with a small group of infant/junior aged children with severe learning difficulties. A scale 2 post is available if applicant suitably qualified to organise an art curriculum throughout the year.
LONDON ALLOWANCE: £1,035 plus Special Schools Allowance.
 Application forms/further particulars available from The Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th February 1985.
 Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4JL.
 An Equal Opportunity Employer. (32596) 180022

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CITY OF SALFORD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CLAREMONT SPECIAL SCHOOL
 (FOR BOYS WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES)
 Harrogate Road, Salford
 Required from September 1985 a suitably qualified teacher of the hearing impaired to cover the maternity leave of the present Head Teacher. The successful candidate should have own transport. The successful candidate should be available for up to forty weeks if possible.
 Salary: Burnham Scale 1 (plus Special Class Allowance).
 Application forms and further particulars are available upon receipt of a.s.e. to be returned by February 1985 from the County Education Officer Room 135 County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL6 1BA. (41763) 180022

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES
CLAREMONT SCHOOL
 Harrogate Road, Salford
 Middlesex TW1 3DH
SCALE 1 (8) PLUS 60%
OUTER LONDON ALLOWANCE
 Required for Easter 1985 an enthusiastic and committed teacher to teach 7-14 year olds throughout the school. Sound experience with children and/or special needs an advantage. Development and an ability to contribute to the school's development should be appreciated. A.s.e. forms and application forms available from the Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th February 1985.
 Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4JL.
 An Equal Opportunity Employer. (32596) 180022

CLAREMONT SCHOOL
 Harrogate Road, Salford
 Middlesex TW1 3DH
SCALE 1 (8) PLUS 60%
OUTER LONDON ALLOWANCE
 Required for Easter 1985 an enthusiastic and committed teacher to teach 7-14 year olds throughout the school. Sound experience with children and/or special needs an advantage. Development and an ability to contribute to the school's development should be appreciated. A.s.e. forms and application forms available from the Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th February 1985.
 Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4JL.
 An Equal Opportunity Employer. (32596) 180022

SALFORD

CITY OF SALFORD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CLAREMONT SPECIAL SCHOOL
 (FOR BOYS WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES)
 Harrogate Road, Salford M5 7RQ
TEACHER OF ENGLISH
 Required for September 1985 to teach secondary age pupils. An ability to offer one or more of the following subjects would be an advantage. The primary requisite is an interest and commitment in motivating pupils with learning difficulties. Please send a.s.e. for application to the Chief Education Officer, Education Office, 135 County Hall, Salford, M5 7RQ to whom completed applications should be returned by 5 February, 1985. Applicants to previous advertisement will be reconsidered. (32593) 180022

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

INGFIELD MANOR SCHOOL
 CONDUCTIVE EDUCATION UNIT
 This pioneering unit offers resident and day placement for 12 children between 3 and 7 years of age. The children are of mixed intelligence. Many are severely disabled with associated physical problems. We require a teacher to join our multidisciplinary team. This challenging position involves participation in all aspects of the children's development, care and education and some early morning and late evening sessions. Good health and vitality are essential. Some knowledge of the needs of pre-school children or of special education would be an advantage. A.s.e. forms and application forms available from the Head Teacher, Ingfield Manor School, Five Oaks, Billingdon, West Sussex RH14 5AX. (32524) 180022

V.S.O.

Please see main advertisement under Co-educational Schools. (32593) 180022

SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL IN

SW93 requires full time on enthusiastic teacher to teach class of 8 children aged 3-7 with learning difficulties. Please write to Box No. 20205, Private, House, 20 John's Lane, EC1M 4BN enclosing S.A.S. as soon as possible. (32459) 180022

SOMERSET

Well qualified, general subject Senior Teacher for Post 16 non-resident Head of Education for small boarding school catering for boys with learning difficulties. (32597) 180022

WARWICKSHIRE

Application form and further details from the Head at the school (class a.s.e.). (32453) 180022

WARWICKSHIRE

RIDGEWAY SPECIAL SCHOOL
 Montague Road, Warwick CV34 5LW
 Required April 1985, a suitably qualified and experienced teacher for a class of 10-12 year old pupils with severe learning difficulties. The successful applicant will need to develop specific programmes for individual pupils to assist in the development of social and behavioural skills. An interest in the use of computers would be an advantage.
 Application form and further details from the Head at the school (class a.s.e.). (32453) 180022

WILTSHIRE

ALLINGTON SCHOOL
 Chippenham, Wilts. SN14 0JS
 Tel: Chippenham 653451
GROUP 5 (a) N.O.R. 71
READVERTISEMENT
 Required from 15th April 1985, a non-resident Head of Education for a school of 120 pupils. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the school. The person appointed will be expected to assume responsibility for a class as well as exercising overall responsibility for the running of the school. London Burnham Scale 5.
 Apply in writing giving particulars and the names of two referees to the Headmaster, Allington School, Chippenham, Wilts. SN14 0JS. Closing date for applications 5th February 1985. (32185)

LONDON

ST MARGARET'S SCHOOL
 18 Kidderpore Gardens, Hampstead, London NW3
 The Governors of the above school invite applications for the post of Head of School, 140 pupils, age range 7-18 years. No sixth form. Salary: £10,000 per annum. Weightings.
 Please apply with full details of University degrees and teaching experience to Lady Wiltmer, St. Margaret's School, 18 Kidderpore Gardens, Hampstead, London NW3. (32735) 180010

Deputy Headships

Second Masters/Mistresses
CROYDON
CROYDON HIGH SCHOOL
 6 P.D.J., Old Farleigh Road, South Croydon CR8 3TA
 Tel: 01887 0114
 Applications and details from the Headmaster.
 Salary: Burnham plus. Applications with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, to the Headmaster. (14357) 181218

Independent Schools

Headships
LONDON SW1
FRANCIS HOLLAND SCHOOL
 39 Graham Terrace, Church of England School. 320 girls 5-18 years.
 Required for September 1985, a suitably qualified and experienced teacher for the Headship of Francis Holland School from September 1985.
 The person appointed will be expected to assume responsibility for a class as well as exercising overall responsibility for the running of the school. London Burnham Scale 5.
 Apply in writing giving particulars and the names of two referees to the Headmaster, Francis Holland School, 39 Graham Terrace, Church of England School. (32185)

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL
 32 Town Walls, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY1 1TH
 Girls' Public Day School Trust
 Required for September 1985 as Deputy Head, (a) Head of the school, (b) Head of the school, (c) Head of the school, (d) Head of the school, (e) Head of the school, (f) Head of the school, (g) Head of the school, (h) Head of the school, (i) Head of the school, (j) Head of the school, (k) Head of the school, (l) Head of the school, (m) Head of the school, (n) Head of the school, (o) Head of the school, (p) Head of the school, (q) Head of the school, (r) Head of the school, (s) Head of the school, (t) Head of the school, (u) Head of the school, (v) Head of the school, (w) Head of the school, (x) Head of the school, (y) Head of the school, (z) Head of the school, (aa) Head of the school, (ab) Head of the school, (ac) Head of the school, (ad) Head of the school, (ae) Head of the school, (af) Head of the school, (ag) Head of the school, (ah) Head of the school, (ai) Head of the school, (aj) Head of the school, (ak) Head of the school, (al) Head of the school, (am) Head of the school, (an) 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Physical Education

Heads of Department

WINCHESTER
ST. SWITHUN'S SCHOOL
Winchester, SO3 1HA
Tel: (0935) 51316
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 400 girls aged 11-18 of whom 350 are boarders.
Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. Swithun's School, Winchester, SO3 1HA.

BEDFORD
BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL
H.M.C. - INDEPENDENT
1180 boys aged 7-18 years
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1180 boys aged 7-18 years. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bedford Modern School, Bedford, MK43 0JF.

Other Assistants

EAST SUSSEX
ST. MARY'S HALL
Brighton
O.C. of Independent
Public School for Girls
(approx 370)
Required for April, a full time Physical Education Teacher for 370 girls. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, BN1 3JF.

GLoucestershire
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Cheltenham, GL50 3AZ.

SUFFOLK
SILFORTH SCHOOL
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Silforth School, Silforth, Suffolk, IP11 1JF.

SURREY
TORREDALE SCHOOL
Guildford (Independent Day School)
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Torredale School, Guildford, GU1 1JF.

SOLIHULL SCHOOL
HMC - 915 pupils (7-18): 860 boys and 55 Sixth Form girls
Required for September 1985
HEAD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND GAMES
Salary Burnham Scale, according to experience and qualifications, plus Solihull School Allowance.
For full details write to The Headmaster, Solihull School, Warwick Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 3DJ.
Applications, including curriculum vitae and details of two referees, should be received by 4th February.

HERTFORDSHIRE
THE PRINCE OF WELLS SCHOOL
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, The Prince of Wells School, Welles, Hertfordshire, SG13 7JF.

KENT
KENT COLLEGE
Canterbury
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Kent College, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3JF.

LONDON
THE GODOLPHIN AND LATIMER SCHOOL
Wokingham
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, The Godolphin and Latimer School, Wokingham, RG40 3JF.

OXFORDSHIRE
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
Wantage
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. Mary's School, Wantage, Oxfordshire, OX12 9JF.

STAFFORDSHIRE
ST. MARY'S UNDER-LYME SCHOOL
Independent H.M.C.
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. Mary's Under-Lyme School, Under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST16 3JF.

READING
THE ABBEY SCHOOL
Independent
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, The Abbey School, Reading, RG1 3JF.

SURREY
KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
HMC: Independent Mixed Day School
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Kingston Grammar School, Kingston, Surrey, KT1 3JF.

CHESHIRE
THE KING'S SCHOOL
Macclesfield
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, The King's School, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 3JF.

GORDONSTOUN SCHOOL
(Co-educational boarding: 300 boys, 180 girls)
HEAD OF BIOLOGY
Required for September 1985 a well-qualified and experienced graduate to run a thriving Biology Department.
Possibility of accommodation; Gordonstoun salary scale; education for staff children at Aberlour House (Gordonstoun prep school) and at Gordonstoun at greatly reduced rates.
Applications, plus the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, to the Headmaster, Gordonstoun School, Elgin, Moray IV30 2RF, from whom full details can be obtained. (Tel: Hopeman 0343) 830 445).

LANCASTER
BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bentham, LA2
S.H.M.I.S.
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bentham Grammar School, Bentham, Lancashire, LA2 3JF.

WORCESTER
THE ALICE OTTELEY SCHOOL
Worcester
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, The Alice Otteley School, Worcester, Worcester, WR1 3JF.

GLoucestershire
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
Good hours graduate in the post. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3AZ.

LANCASHIRE
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Blackburn
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 3JF.

RUTLAND
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL
Uppingham, Rutland LE15
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland, LE15 3JF.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL GUILDFORD
(HMC Independent - 700 day boys 11 to 18 - 200 in Sixth Form)
Required in September
HEAD OF SCIENCE
Scale 4
to take over a large, well-equipped and extremely successful Science Department.
For full details write to the Headmaster's Secretary (Science), Royal Grammar School, High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3BB, or submit an application direct, in the form of a curriculum vitae supported by a letter of application quoting at least two referees, to the Headmaster at the above address.

WISBECH GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Graduate required to teach
CHEMISTRY
to 'O' and 'A' Levels with Junior Science, from 1 September 1985. The successful applicant will join an energetic team of scientists working in new buildings with excellent facilities.
The school, founded in 1379, became independent on 1 September 1985. Co-educational for day pupils only aged 11-18. Roll 500, with 180 in the Sixth Form. Extensive courses leading to 'O', 'A' and 'S' Levels in many subjects, together with Oxbridge Entrance.
The appointment will be Scale 2 for a suitable applicant. Burnham Scales with addition of 5 to 10% according to age.
Application forms and details from Dr D. S. Anderson, Headmaster, Wisbech Grammar School, 47 North Brink, Wisbech, Cambs. PE13 1JX. Tel: 0945 563631.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL
Uppingham, Rutland LE15 9QE
Required for September 1985 a well-qualified and experienced graduate to be Head of the Physics Department.
Applications, together with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further details of the post may be obtained.

BUCKINGHAM
BISHAMPTON SCHOOL
Buckingham
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bishampton School, Buckingham, MK18 3JF.

CHILTERNHAM
CHILTERNHAM COLLEGE
Chilton, Bucks
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Chilternham College, Chilton, Bucks, MK44 3JF.

DORSET
MILTON ABBEY SCHOOL
Milton, Dorset
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Milton Abbey School, Milton, Dorset, DT1 3JF.

EAST SUSSEX
WOODHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Uckfield
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Woodhurst Grammar School, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 3JF.

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL
A co-educational boarding and day school with 800 pupils in the Sixth Form of 400.
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Sevenoaks School, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN20 3JF.

EAST SUSSEX
ST. MARY'S HALL
Brighton
O.C. of Independent Public School for Girls
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, BN1 3JF.

BRADFORD
BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bradford, West Yorkshire
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bradford Grammar School, Bradford, West Yorkshire, WF1 3JF.

LANCASTER
BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bentham, Lancashire LA2
S.H.M.I.S.
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bentham Grammar School, Bentham, Lancashire, LA2 3JF.

NOTTINGHAM
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Nottingham
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Nottingham High School, Nottingham, NG1 3JF.

LONDON N16
BISHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bishampton, London N16
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Bishampton Grammar School, Bishampton, London, N16 3JF.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
MALVERN COLLEGE
Malvern, Herefordshire
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Malvern College, Malvern, Herefordshire, WR14 3JF.

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SURREY
WHITWORTH SCHOOL
Croydon
HMC 850 Boys
Required in April or September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 850 boys. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Whitworth School, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 3JF.

SURREY
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
H.M.C. 450 Boys
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 450 boys. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, St. John's School, Surrey, GU1 3JF.

SURREY
TILFORD SCHOOL
Tilford, Surrey
Required for September 1985 a full time Head of Physical Education for 1200 pupils. The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Physical Education Department and will have a major role in the school's sports programme. The post holder should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post and be a member of the N.S.P.E. or equivalent. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. For full details write to the Headmaster, Tilford School, Tilford, Surrey, GU11 3JF.

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ADULT EDUCATION

LONDON
Inner London Education
Adult Education
151, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP
LECTURER GRADE II
Required as soon as possible.
Lecturer Grade II to take charge of Languages through-out the Institute, comprising a growing community language programme and an existing programme of courses. The person appointed will be responsible for the overall planning, running and development of this work in consultation with local communities.

Applicants must be fluent in at least one other language and have first hand experience in teaching languages to adults. Experience in training teachers and/or community work would also be an advantage.
Salary scale in accordance with the National (F.E.) Report, Lecturer Grade II: £27,538 - £31,059, plus £1,538 London Allowance. Assistance may be given towards household removal expenses.
Details and forms returnable by 15th February 1985 to the SAC at the above address, stamped addressed envelope.
All posts which are Lecturer Grade II are considered suitable for job share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.
JLEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER. (345850) 380000

Youth and Community Service

HAMPSHIRE
OAKLAND COMMUNITY
SCHOOL
15, Oaklands Road, Southampton SO1 8BY
SAC: 16 Comprehensive NOR: 500 pupils
Youth Worker (JNC 3a £7,565 - £8,544) to have responsibility across the whole of the Community programme but specifically for the following youth club, young unemployed, sports, recreational and educational facilities.
SAC to Head for further details. Closing date for completed applications: 8th February. (441772) 440000

CALDERDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
YOUTH AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICE
RE-ADVERTISEMENT
FULL-TIME YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORKER - YOUTH TUTOR (BURNHAM SCALE 3) (OVENDEN YOUTH CENTRE)
Halifax
Applications are invited from experienced and qualified Youth and Community Workers for the above post.
Application forms and further details on receipt of S.A.C. from Youth and Community Education Service, Education Department, Northgate House, Halifax HX1 1UN.
Completed forms should be returned by 12th February 1985. Previous applicants need not re-apply as their applications will be considered.
440000 (41017)

Applicants must be fluent in at least one other language and have first hand experience in teaching languages to adults. Experience in training teachers and/or community work would also be an advantage.
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CUMBRIA

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Do you know anyone, 17 - 25 yrs. unemployed, and involved in voluntary work, who could benefit from 2 weeks Leadership Training and personal development?
You nominate them; Rank Foundation pays all costs except £50.
Courses run from 2 February, 8 March, 11th April, 11th June, 11th August, 21st September, 19 October, 16 November.
Contact: Bob Pilbeam, YMCA Lakeside 12B, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 6AA (office hours) 0445 31756. (44107) 440000

GLoucestershire County Council

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
YOUTH TUTOR/LEADER
£9,356 - £10,517 p.a.
Applications are invited from qualified and experienced workers for the post of Youth Tutor/Leader in an area youth work team which has responsibility for 3 LE centres in the Baling/Stanwell area.
Please quote reference ED357.
Closing date 8th February 1985.
Application forms are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A/1, Town Hall, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, GL5 2BB. Tel: (01452) 440000 (44708)

Applicants must be fluent in at least one other language and have first hand experience in teaching languages to adults. Experience in training teachers and/or community work would also be an advantage.
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All posts which are Lecturer Grade II are considered suitable for job share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.
JLEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER. (345850) 380000

Applicants must be fluent in at least one other language and have first hand experience in teaching languages to adults. Experience in training teachers and/or community work would also be an advantage.
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Education

County Youth Service Youth Worker Bedford Phoenix Centre

Applications are invited from qualified people interested in working with the young unemployed in a town centre situation. Working time will be divided between 'streetwork' and 'centre work'.
The Phoenix Centre currently occupies temporary accommodation on a town centre site and new purpose converted premises are expected to become available in the near future.
This post is Urban Aid Funded and the appointment will be for two years.
Salary JNC Range 3 (3-7) £9,349 - £9,350.
Application forms and written details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer (CYO), County Hall, Bedford MK42 8AP. (Telephone requests to Mrs E Goodwin Bedford 63222 ext. 359).
Closing date 18th February 1985.
Bedfordshire is an equal Opportunity Employer.

Applicants must be fluent in at least one other language and have first hand experience in teaching languages to adults. Experience in training teachers and/or community work would also be an advantage.
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OVERSEAS POSTS continued

ENGLISH TEACHERS

£35,000+

TAX-FREE IN THE FIRST 2 YEARS

The continuing requirement of our Saudi Arabia Support Contract means that a number of male English Language Teachers are needed to join our staff teaching English to students and cadets of the Royal Saudi Air Force.

This is an excellent opportunity to earn over £35,000 within two years, tax-free, as an English Language Teacher working in Saudi Arabia with British Aerospace.

Applicants must be UK citizens under the age of 50 whose mother tongue is English. The minimum qualifications for these posts are either a degree with Language or Linguistics as a subject or a Teacher Training Certificate (one year post-graduate or 3 years non-graduate) in any subject. If the subject is not a language, then a TEFL qualification is a further requirement. We are also looking for at least 3 years' experience of TEFL.

In addition to the high tax-free salary, successful candidates will receive free accommodation (plus free food and laundry for unaccompanied employees), medical care, life assurance and other benefits, including travel-paid UK leave.

Please apply in writing giving brief details of experience to: The Personnel Officer, Saudi Arabia Support Dept., Ref 002/TES, FREEPOST, British Aerospace Aircraft Group, Warton Division, Warton Aerodrome, Preston, Lancs PR4 1LA or telephone Preston 634317.

BRITISH AEROSPACE
IN SAUDI ARABIA

THE ARMAND HAMMER UNITED WORLD COLLEGE OF THE AMERICAN WEST

will accept applications for the following position which will be open in August 1985:

MUSIC: to carry on established music programs and activities at the College. Academic courses in International Baccalaureate music (knowledge of IB desirable but not required) as well as choral and instrumental ensemble work. A demanding schedule but a challenging opportunity for a musician/teacher with enthusiasm.

The College offers a two-year program leading to the International Baccalaureate Diploma for 200 students from 60 countries in the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico. All faculty also work with the service programs. Teaching load 18-20 hours per week. Master's degree or higher required, and experience with international education is desirable. Salary competitive. Send letter of application and curriculum vitae to:

Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood, President, Armand Hammer United World College, Post Office Box 246, Montezuma, New Mexico 87731, USA. Inquiries will be accepted until February 8, 1985.

PRIMARY MATHS OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT

Our clients in a developing country are looking for an experienced primary maths teacher, M.Ed., who is available initially for a short-term contract (3-4 months) to be followed possibly by longer-term work.

The assignment involves demonstrating new teaching methods to educationalists and training local national both at regional and national level throughout the country. The writing of training manuals is an essential part of this assignment. A technically skilled interpreter will be provided where relevant.

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

The schools cater primarily for children of officials employed in institutions of the European Communities. They are day schools, age range 4-19, with nursery, primary and secondary departments organised in up to seven linguistic sections. Pupils are taught partly in their own language and partly in the languages of other EEC countries.

The Department of Education and Science, Welsh Office Education Department, Scottish Education Department and the Department of Education for Northern Ireland jointly invite applications from experienced, qualified teachers for the following posts in the European Schools which are expected to arise in SEPTEMBER 1985:

NURSERY LUXEMBOURG PRIMARY LUXEMBOURG

BRUSSELS II (Woluwe)

and/or VARESE (Italy)

SECONDARY (All posts require honours graduates) LUXEMBOURG

BRUSSELS I (Uccle)

VARESE (Italy)

KARLSRUHE (W. Germany)

Basic monthly salary scales are in the range:

Nursery	Belgian Francs 63,949-103,747
Primary	68,933-116,112
Secondary	90,355-154,122

In addition generous cost of living, residence and, where appropriate, head of household and children's allowances are payable. During service in the European Schools, teacher's national incremental and superannuation rights are preserved.

Applicants should normally be between the ages of 25 and 51 and successful candidates will be appointed from the 1st September 1985. A good working knowledge of at least one Community Language in addition to English is essential for a post involving the teaching of English as a Foreign Language and is desirable (though not essential) for other posts; the standard of language fluency claimed will be tested at interview.

For application forms and further details, apply by TELEPHONE or POSTCARD ONLY to the following address:

Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, Room 3/21, York Road, London SE1 7PH.
(Telephone: 01-928 9222, Ext. 2069).

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF COMPLETED APPLICATION FORMS IS 22nd FEBRUARY (1985)

- Class teacher in the English Language Section.
- General class teacher in the English Language Section.
- General class teachers in the English Language Section.

- Teacher of English as a Foreign Language (possibly two).
- Teacher of English as a Foreign Language.
- Teacher of History and Geography (Ideally the school requires someone capable of teaching both subjects to all levels and who is prepared to teach a few hours per week of Human Sciences to complete his or her timetable).
- Teacher of Mathematics and Physics to all levels.
- Teacher of Geography with some History to all levels.
- Teacher of English Mother Tongue and English as a Foreign Language.

OVERSEAS POSTS continued

CANADA
EXCEL OPPORTUNITY
N. Alite, Prim. teacher seeks
teaching/curriculum to be
made. Arrangements to be
made between respective
departments. Reply to:
N. Alite, Box 508, Lac
Biche, Alberta, Canada T7A
2C0. (41088) 460000

CHRISTIAN TEACHERS.
University of N.E. Marth.
School for SECONDARY
SCHOOLS in Africa. Volun-
teer terms - two year cur-
riculum. Insurance and over-
seas allowance provided.
Apply to: VOLUNTARY
MISSIONARY MOVEMENT,
Shenley Lane, London Col-
ney, Herts. AL9 1AR.
(44819) 460000

GREECE
Experienced EFL teachers.
Secondary or primary teach-
ing. Excellent salaries.
One-year or longer-term
contracts.
Please send C.V. and photo
copies to: S.G. Christoukakis
84 Pros Koromila St. 846
Thessaloniki, Greece.
(44453) 460000

INDONESIA
Oftshore P.O.E.F.L. (Amer-
ican) programme based in
Jakarta. Teachers needed for
primary and secondary.
For further details phone:
Barbara Pettit 01-581 581
(evenings). (41167) 460000

KUWAIT
For September 1985 expand-
ing secondary department re-
quires additional teachers for
English, Mathematics, Com-
puter Studies, Chemistry,
Physics, Biology, Economics
and French. Free salary,
free accommodation, free
transport, free medical,
free teachers' training.
Curriculum vitae and photo-
graph with contact to:
Principal, Gulf English
School, P.O. Box 6320,
Kuwait. (44872) 460000

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL NASSAU, BAHAMAS

An independent, all-age, co-educational and international
school catering for 100 children and international students.
The school is housed in attractive modern buildings on a 20 acre
site. Teachers required for September 1985:
The Upper School (Forms I-V and Sixth Form)
(325 on roll. Average class size = 25)

HEAD OF SUBJECT

Candidates for posts 1, 2 and 3 must have a minimum of 10 years
relevant, qualified experience with two years as Head of Sub-
ject. They must possess a good recognised degree and be fully
familiar with the school's curriculum.

POST 1 Head of Computer Studies. Candidates must have
thorough knowledge of Basic and an enthusiasm for
computing across the curriculum. Experience in using
computers in the classroom is essential. Candidates must have
experience teaching up to 'O' level and will also be re-
quired to assist with the development of computer in the
school. The school has a growing computer department
equipped with fourteen personal computers.

POST 2 Head of Commerce. Ability to teach accounts in V.
and some typing essential.

POST 3 Head of Home Economics. Ability to teach cooking
and needlework throughout the upper school up to V.
essential. This is a new post involving the extension
of the department and candidates must be prepared to
develop the department as an integral part of the school
well as contributing to the extra-curricular activities re-
quired by administration.

POST 4 Teacher of Mathematics and Computer Studies. Ca-
ndidates must have qualifications and experience in both
subjects and be able to teach mathematics throughout
the upper school to all grade and ability levels. They
must also be familiar with business aspects of computer
word processing.

Primary School (Pre-Registration to Grade 5)
(400 on roll. Average class size 25)

Candidates must have three years recent, relevant and qual-
ified experience. The minimum qualification is a recognised
certificate or Bachelor of Education degree.

POST 5 Upper Junior Class Teacher with practical com-
puter experience. Candidates must be willing to contribute to
the extra-curricular programme.

SALARY SCALES:
Three years teacher training \$511,400-17,100. General degree
teacher training: \$513,200-18,000. Honorary degree with
training: \$513,800-18,300. Annual increments of \$500 to \$530
then of \$530. Point of entry dependent upon qualifications and
experience. One increment given for every year of experience above
minimum of 10 years.

A gratuity is paid annually, the first two-year contract at \$5000
basic salary, the next at 10 per cent and then at 15 per cent.
Settlement and repatriation allowances of \$5000 (single year)
and \$5750 (double year) are paid on final arrival and before
departure. Air fare to and from the place of appointment is paid. There
is no income tax in the Bahamas. One pound sterling is approximately
\$51.20 Bahamian dollars.

The school is recognised for contributory service by the Department
of Education and Science.

Interviews in London week of 4th March. For teachers with
relevant experience, further details and application forms may be
able if a stamped addressed envelope is sent to:
A.J.M. Jenner, Dacri, Garnett Bridge, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 6JL,
England.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 25.1.85

OVERSEAS continued

KUWAIT
For June, July, August, Sep-
tember and October 1985
Camp (6 yrs to 18 yrs)
Teachers required for the following
posts required for September
1985:
TEACHER
JUNIOR TEACHER and
JUNIOR SPECIALIST with re-
sponsibility for teaching
primary school children.
One year renewable con-
tract. Free salary, free
accommodation, free electric-
ity. Economy class air fares
at the beginning and end of
contract. Baggage allowance
(\$1000). For full details please
contact: The Headmaster, Sun-
shine School, P.O. Box
26999, Safat, Kuwait.
(35857) 460000

MADRID English School (all
English speaking pupils re-
quired for Sept 1985)
Young single infant and
junior teachers. Experience
essential. Sport and
music. Please write send-
ing CV and photo Box No.
45, John's, Priory House,
45X (41186) 460000

QATAR DOHA ENGLISH SPEAKING INFANTS' SCHOOL DOHA - QATAR

Two well qualified and experienced infant teachers required for
September 1985. The school serves the British Community in Doha
and has in addition English speaking children of other nationalities.
The school is well established and has an excellent reputation for a
full programme including extra-curricular activities. Teachers who
are prepared to make an average contribution to the life of the
school in return for excellent salaries, free air conditioned shared
accommodation and good holidays with fares to London each sum-
mer should apply to:

Mrs E. Baanland M.B.E.
Headmistress
Doha English Speaking Infants' School
P.O. Box 658
Doha
Qatar
Arabian Gulf

Please give curriculum vitae, letter of application and names of two
professional referees who have first hand knowledge of candidates
teaching ability. Only teachers with a minimum of three years' teach-
ing experience will be considered. It is essential to be able to drive.
Interviews in London before Easter. (0215)

THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF BRUSSELS requires for September 1985 a HEAD OF SCIENCE

Full details available from
The Headmaster,
The British School of Brussels,
Steenweg op Leuven 19,
1980 Tervuren, Belgium. (029)

PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINERS in English, Mathematics & Science KENYA

Duties: To teach
Mathematics, Science or
English as appropriate, to
College students and
participate in the
development of curriculum
materials; to develop resource
workshops/seminars in
methodology to primary
teachers; to participate in
in-service courses.

Qualifications:
Applicants, aged 30-53,
should be British citizens and
have a degree in the relevant
subject, with a minimum of 5
years post-qualifying
experience, 2 of which should
have been in teacher training.
Experience in developing
countries and an interest in
curriculum development
would be an advantage.

Priority will be given to
candidates who do not have
primary school age children or
to those whose children
be sent to boarding school as
virtually all the colleges are
in rural areas where
suitable schooling
does not exist.

Appointments: 30-36
months. Salary in range
£8,800 - £13,200 per annum
including an allowance,
normally tax-free, in range
£8,468 - £10,068 per annum
plus terminal gratuity of 25%
basic salary.

Other benefits include
family passages, children's
education allowances and
subsidised accommodation.
An appointment grant of
£200 and an interest free
loan of up to £5,000 may
be payable in certain
circumstances.

Superannuation rights will
be safeguarded.
For full details and
application forms, please
apply, quoting reference
AH 308/1974, clearly marked
which post is being applied
for, to:

Appointments Office,
Overseas Development
Administration,
Room AH 308,
Abercrombie House,
Edinburgh Road,
East Kilbride,
Glasgow G75 8EA.

**OVERSEAS
DEVELOPMENT**

U.S.A. THE ANGLO AMERICAN SCHOOL OF NEW YORK

Applications are invited for the following (non-residential)
posts:

1. **HISTORY** To International
Baccalaureate level

2. **MATHEMATICS**

The posts are for a two or three year period starting Sep-
tember 1985. Medical Insurance is provided. Salary
\$12,000 minimum plus travel expenses.

Applications giving all relevant experience should be sub-
mitted together with the names of two referees to

J E Parkes, Headmaster
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LONDON
(N.Y. posts) Grönwede Road,
London NW1 1TR

(Please indicate the subject area on the envelope). (0180)

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA ENGLISH SCHOOL
Required for September
1985, versatile, multi-lingual
junior, qualified class
teachers. Experience essen-
tial.
Please send letter of ap-
plication with telephone
number, photograph, curricu-
lum vitae, and would suit
post A-Level science stu-
dents.
For full details please
contact: The Headmaster,
Geneva English School, 1983
Chasseville-Village, 1214
(41214) 460000

SWITZERLAND
PRACTICAL, independ-
ent young person wanted
to assist with activities in the
Alps in return for pocket
money, board and lodging.
Post is for Sept. 1985 to
July 1986 and would suit
post A-Level science stu-
dents.
Contact the Director of
Studies, Alpion College,
1883 Chasseville-Village,
(41214) 460000

THE GRANGE SCHOOL

REQUIRED APRIL/SEPT 1985

EXPERIENCED GRADUATES TO
'O' AND 'A' LEVEL LONDON G.C.E.
ECONOMICS GEOGRAPHY BIOLOGY

TOP JUNIOR TEACHERS

Must be prepared to assist with boarding duties
and games. The school is small,
co-educational, secondary and is situated in
The Highlands, twenty miles from Nairobi.

Terms include a two year contract, air fares,
gratuity and accommodation
C.V. to HEADMASTER, THE GRANGE SCHOOL,
BOX 42782, NAIROBI. (0250)

Palm Beach Academy, Palm Beach, Fla. USA required for September 1985 a HEADMASTER

The school has about 100 girls and boys
in Kindergarten through 8th grade. It is
preferred that candidates have
knowledge/experience of the U.S.
system of education. The post is non-
residential. Salary \$25,000 p.a.
negotiable. U.S. residence qualification
helpful but not essential.

Applications including full c.v. and names
of three referees to:

J E Parkes, Headmaster
The International School of
London,
Crownale Road,
London, NW1 1TR
Please mark application envelopes "PBA
Post". (0282)

KUWAIT UNIVERSITY OF KUWAIT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTRE English Language Instructors

Applications are invited for several posts of instructor to teach
English language and study skills courses to medical students
and paramedical students. The post will be tenable from
September 1, 1985.

Applicants must be native speakers of English holding a
masters degree, preferably in TEFL or Applied Linguistics,
and with a minimum of three years teaching experience.
Applicants with a masters degree in other fields together with
a post-graduate diploma and teaching experience in TEFL or
Applied Linguistics will also be considered.

Salary will be in the range KD 320-380 per month plus KD
42-53 professional allowance according to the number of
years of EFL experience. (KD 1=£2.6 US\$3.3, approx.).
There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable
without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accom-
modation is provided and water and electricity supplied free of
charge. Contracts are for one year, renewable by mutual
agreement.

Holidays include approximately 10 weeks summer leave, two
weeks mid-year break, and other official holidays as they
arise. Annual economy class return air tickets to the country of
citizenship or permanent residence are provided.
Free medical treatment is available under the State Health
Service.

Applications should be submitted to: Dr. E. P. Chaplin,
Director, English Language Division, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Kuwait, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait. With
detailed curriculum vitae, and the names of three
referees, to arrive not later than February 23, 1985. (0282)

Teaching Posts Overseas

We seek teachers for well established schools with strong
U.K. links in many parts of the world. We should like to hear
from all well qualified teachers interested in a change of scene.
Vacancies at present include:

- Chile:** English to G.C.E. games/rugby an
advantage.
- Argentina:** Computer Studies to G.C.E./I.B. and
Head of P.E./games, H.M.C. boarding
school.
- Malawi:** Teachers of Classics, Maths/Physics,
Geography, English/Latin. Premier
boarding school.
- Zimbabwe:** Head, Girls senior boarding school.
- Middle East:** Several posts at junior and senior level
for September 1985.

Free Return Passages and Accommodation

Please contact Miss C. Moss, Gabbitts-Thring Services,
6, 7 & 8 Sackville Street, London W1X 2BR - Tel. 01-7340161
for details and application forms. (0282)

Gabbitts-Thring

TEACHERS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Due to continuing expansion our Client in Indonesia
requires additional staff and in return offers renewable
contracts, good salaries and conditions including medical
cover. Current vacancies include:-

Director of Studies for English/French combined courses.
Commercial Teacher for typing/shorthand, office
practice, etc.

English Language Teachers for EFL courses.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and
experienced applicants who should enclose a current
copy of their cv, photocopies of their qualifications and a
covering letter stating their contact telephone number,
quoting reference T574, to

Training and Development Division
OTS (HARROW) LIMITED
OTS House
448 Church Lane
Kingsbury, London NW9 5TQ

Interviews will take place in
London, early February 1985. (0199)



They're asking for you in Vanuatu.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for
teachers of English, modern languages, maths,
science, vocational subjects (commerce,
secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork,
metalwork, agricultural science), specialist
teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers
to work in schools and colleges throughout the
third world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000
volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in
combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded
by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65,
without dependants and willing to accept no more
than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and
you're free to go, please believe that you're
needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to
support our work, there are still two things you
can do: send a donation, become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and
return the coupon.)

VSO
**VOLUNTARY
SERVICE
OVERSEAS**

Why not?

VSO also needs...
Builders, Carpenters, Diesel
agricultural mechanics,
Physiotherapists, Midwives,
Nurses, Nurses, Community
workers, Town planners, Fishery
specialists, Librarians, Small business
advisors, Civil engineers, Foresters,
Electronics Technicians & others.
Teachers (English, Maths, Science &
technical subjects, Home Economics
& Commerce). Specialist teachers of
the handicapped, and many more

Post for Enquiries Unit,
Voluntary Service Overseas,
5 Belgrave Square, London
SW1X 8PW (S.A.E. appreciated)
Charity no 313751 TEB/251/1

TEACHERS REQUIRED IN SWEDEN

The International Section of the Boarding-School of Sigtuna,
Sweden, requires two teachers for mid-August 1985, to teach the
International Baccalaureate Programme (equiv. A-level standard) to
6th form (11th, 12th grades), students.

We require:
- One teacher of mathematics, with physics as a
secondary subject
- One teacher of mathematics and economics

Applicants with experience in computing would be most welcome.
Qualifications: Candidates should be highly qualified teachers with a
minimum of five years experience in secondary education. Teacher
training required.

Salary and benefits: Salary negotiable, according to qualifications
and experience. Two months leave in the summer, annual passage
paid leave. Furnished accommodation provided. Initial contract can
be for one or two years.

For further information contact Mrs Monica Flodman, Director of the
International Section. Closing date for applications: 13 February
1985.

Applicants should send up to date curriculum vitae, plus two letters of
recommendation and a photograph to the Headmaster,
Sigtunaskolan Humanistiska Läroverket,
Box 8, S-193 00 Sigtuna, Sweden. Tel. 760/501 35

FEDERATION OF MIGROS COOPERATIVES COORDINATION OFFICE OF THE CLUB SCHOOLS ZURICH ELT Project Leader

Starting:
April 1st 1985

the post:

- Responsibility for English Language Teaching operations in
the Club schools - Switzerland's largest Adult Education
Institution.
- Course planning and implementation
- Coordination of nationwide examinations in English
- Teacher training

the requirements:

- MA in Applied Linguistics or equivalent
- Experience in management of working groups
- Experience with C.A.L.L., an advantage
- Good working knowledge of German, preferable

Enquiries with full C.V. and Photo to
Mr. M. Schmid, Personnel Dept.,
Federation of Migros Cooperatives
Limmatstrasse 182, CH-8008 Zurich

continued

SPAIN

RUNNYMEDE COLLEGE
British Secondary private
educational day school of
270 pupils.
Requires qualified staff with
two years minimum teaching
experience in UK for September
to teach the following
subjects:

1. **CHEMISTRY**. The sole
teacher from age 14 to 'O'
and 'A' level.
2. **GEOGRAPHY**. The Head
of Department of one and
half teachers to teach
Geography from Forms 1 to
'O' and 'A' level.
3. **ENGLISH**. Teachers to
teach English throughout
from Form 1 up to 'O' and
'A' level. Some EFL an
advantage.

4. **INTEGRATED SCIENCE**
to first two forms and human
biology and physics to third
form. This is a part-time
teacher. The same arrange-
ment could be followed for
the other subjects. The
librarian and the caretaker
are half of one of the other
posts.

5. **LATIN**. The sole teacher
of Cambridge Latin course
throughout the school from
Form 1 to 'A' level. There
are always two 'A' level
candidates for 'A' level
(London).

Ability to teach Spanish by
any of the above would be an
advantage.
Interviews in London mid-
March. Spanish Social Secu-
rity, Own salary scale. Two-
year contract. Teacher, free
car, free housing etc. A British
curriculum is in operation.
Write for details and appli-
cation form to: Headmaster,
Runnymede College, 5, New
Calle Del Arce, Madrid, Spain. Tel: 010-
34-1-4572327. 460000
(41101)

JUMEIRAH ENGLISH
SPEAKING SCHOOL

DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Required from September, 1985.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS (INFANT AND JUNIOR)

The school was established in September, 1975, and has a total of 500 children between the ages of 4.06 and 11.00 years, who are mainly the children of British and European expatriates.

The school buildings consist of three separate units, comprising a total of twenty-one classrooms. The classrooms are spacious purpose-built and structured in the needs and aims of modern primary education. The sports facilities comprise a hall/gymnasium, swimming pool and two playing fields. A music block, a library and an administration block complete the complex.

Applicants require a high personal commitment to good, modern educational practice, a wealth of professional experience and a minimum of three years' teaching experience.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Salaries are tax-free; an overseas allowance, medical insurance and end of contract gratuity are offered. Rent free, furnished single unit accommodation, including free water and electricity, is provided.

Two-year contracts are offered, renewable annually thereafter. An annual return air-passage to U.K. and initial unaccompanied baggage allowance of 40kgs is provided. Only single, male or female U.K. trained and qualified primary teachers should apply. Interviews will be held in London in April.

Please apply, in your own handwriting, with a full curriculum vitae. Please include a recent photograph and the names of two referees, Mrs. R. Lane, The Headmistress, Jumeirah English Speaking School, P.O. Box 4942, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. (0240)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

British Forces Germany Youth Training Scheme
Residential Programme JNC Range 3, points 1 to 5

1. The Ministry of Defence invites applications from full-time professionally qualified Youth and Community Workers, with relevant skills and experience, for a challenging new post which has arisen within the British Forces Germany Youth Training Scheme to provide residential training in with instructor-level skills in the sphere of outdoor pursuits, and with Youth members of the team will have proven outdoor pursuits and group work Training and Development Officer ("like Switzerland") of Northern Germany. At other times they will be located at the Higher Education Centre, Germany. Multilingual skills, or otherwise as required. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the appointment from 1 June 1985 at the latest.

2. **SALARY**. The post is located in accordance with JNC Range 3, Points 1-5 (£27,868-£34,444) plus London Area Allowance of £2,050. **FORFEITURE**. The post is transferable under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme. **ACCOMMODATION**. Is provided rent free. **DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT**. Initially for 3 years, renewable by mutual consent. All candidates should be normally resident in the United Kingdom.

3. **HOURS AND LEAVE** are in accordance with JNC conditions, but unsociable hours (evening and weekend working) are a normal part of the job.

4. The Civil Service is an equal opportunities employer.

5. Requests for an application form and further details about this post should be made to:

Ministry of Defence
CM(4)23
Room 343
Luton House, Theobalds Road
LONDON WC1X 8RY
or by telephone on 01-430 8367. The closing date for completed application forms is Friday 16 February 1985. (0282)

SWITZERLAND

LYCEUM ALPINUM
7500 Zuges, Switzerland
2 CRICKET, 10 SWISS
Required from 15 May to
15 June 1985.
Knowledge of a little Ger-
man is helpful, though not
essential. Teaching qualifi-
cation desirable. Application by letter stating
other sports played, quali-
fications and C.V. to the
Gamesmaster. (44855) 460000

TEACHER EXCHANGE

(Europe)
British teachers of Modern
Languages currently employed
in this country are invited to
apply for a post-to-post ex-
change with a teacher from the
Federal Republic of Germany
in the academic year 1985/86.
Appointments are for one
year, or term, or half
year. A small number of ex-
changes are also available in Denmark.
Teachers write for further de-
tails to: British Teacher Ex-
change, 10, Central
Avenue, London W10 6PE. Tel: 01-
466 5101. (44914) 460000

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
32210 St. Cloud, France
Experienced Biology,
Chemistry, Physics and
Mathematics teachers for High School.
Start 1985. (41088) 460000

ZAMBIA
NEANSIA SCHOOL
Private Primary School re-
quires 10 teachers for
May 1985. Excellent salary,
car, free housing etc. A British
curriculum is in operation.
Write for details and appli-
cation form to: Headmaster,
Neansia School, Box 70322,
Ndola, Zambia. Tel: 010-
264-1-4572327. 460000
(44841)

NEANSIA SCHOOL
Private Primary School re-
quires 10 teachers for
May 1985. Excellent salary,
car, free housing etc. A British
curriculum is in operation.
Write for details and appli-
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Neansia School, Box 70322,
Ndola, Zambia. Tel: 010-
264-1-4572327. 460000
(44841)

SUDAN

INTERNATIONAL HIGH
SCHOOL
Khartoum School Trust Ltd.
Khartoum, Sudan
A steadily developing edu-
cational institution, mod-
elled on English
private schools, leading to
London 'O' level. Present
roll is 120 pupils. Future
plans include: a new school
along 'A' level, downward
extension to primary (new
school) and availability to
boarding.

Suitably qualified and ex-
perienced teachers of either sex,
married or single, are re-
quired to fill the following
vacancies as from August,
1985:

1. Head Master to succeed
the present Head Master
whose contract ends in May,
1985. Applicants must have
at least 10 years' experience
in the private sector. Re-
sults of Head Masters are
welcomed.

2. Senior Master and Mas-
ter (two posts) Upper and
Lower Schools. English Lan-
guage and Literature. Upper
School. Mathematics. Physics
and Chemistry.

3. Senior Master/Master,
Upper School. Mathematics.
Primary Teacher with de-
voted the power school
teaching English and General
Classes and an English
Teacher. Primary, Art
Teacher, Music, and a
recently retired primary school
teacher, an advantage.

4. Teacher with a local sal-
ary with superannuation or
overseas gratuity. The
teacher should be able to
teach in the private sector.
Accommodation, free fur-
nished, paid summer leave
and free outpatient treatment
at the school. Con-
tract for two years minimum
contracts preferred. Second-
ment terms also considered.
Local Salary Scale (per
year):
L.S. 10,780/11,000; Group I
L.S. 8,440/8,516; Group II
L.S. 7,840/7,868; Group III
L.S. 6,580/6,587; Group IV
L.S. 5,080/5,087; Group V
L.S. 4,080/4,087; Group VI
L.S. 3,080/3,087; Group VII
L.S. 2,080/2,087; Group VIII
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MANCHESTER City Council

EDUCATION Principal Administrative Assistant - Continuing Education PO2 - £10,761 - £11,703 (pay award pending)

Ref E61

This is a new post dealing with external funding and some other aspects of the Continuing Education service. The successful applicant will be required to oversee and monitor the financial implications of all external funding in continuing education, be responsible for the bid to the EEC for grant for vocational training, overseas statistical returns and the development of computerisation of work in the Continuing Education Branch. Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification and good administrative experience.

Closing date 11 February, 1985.

Principal Administrative Assistant - Scale PO2 - £10,761 - £11,703 (pay award pending)

Ref E65

Administrative Assistant - Scale 5/6 - £7,191 - £7,898 (pay award pending)

Ref E66 - Budget Section

The posts will provide support principally in areas of the Education Committee's revenue budget provision which attract funding from external sources such as the Home Office, EEC, MSC and Urban Programme. Successful candidates will also have the opportunity to contribute to other aspects of the day to day work of a busy budget section, including some special projects, the preparation of reports and the provision of management information. Closing date 8 February, 1985.

Application forms and details from the Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M2 8BB, quoting Ref Number. Telephone no. 061-234 7033/7035.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants. (0211)

Applications are invited from those with the necessary attributes regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age or sex.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT (FE Colleges - Co-Ordination and Curriculum)

PO Scale £10,242-£11,952 (Pay Award Pending)

Applications are invited for the post of Professional Assistant for Further Education Colleges. Candidates must possess a University Degree and have had full time teaching experience in an FE educational establishment or at least five years' experience, in a responsible position, in Further Education Administration.

Assistance with removal expenses etc and housing accommodation may be available.

Application forms available (Quote H522) from the Chief Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 66, Municipal Offices, Smith Street, Rochdale OL16 1XG. (Tel: 47474 Ext. 662) to be received not later than 8 February 1985.

(0272)

SENIOR EDUCATION SOCIAL WORKER

(Salary Scale S.O.1 £9,060 to £9,660 per annum)

Applicants should hold C.Q.S.W. or equivalent qualification, have wide experience in education welfare and have management ability. The duties include the management of a team of education social workers, including casework supervision and liaison with other agencies.

Job descriptions and application forms may be obtained from Director of Education, Education Department (General Office), Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8PU (telephone 328520). Closing date Monday, 11th February, 1985.

(0272)

City of Newcastle upon Tyne

This is an Equal Opportunities Advertisement

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ADMINISTRATION - LEA continued

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Administrative Officer

Scale 5 £7,191 - £7,898

To be based at the Divisional Educational Office, Scunthorpe, to be responsible for the co-ordination of administrative work in relation to school governing bodies.

To obtain application forms please write enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Beverley, East Yorkshire YO1 1PE.

Closing date 1st February 1985. (04000)

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Senior Careers Officer

Scale 5 £7,191 - £7,898

Scunthorpe Careers Centre. The successful candidate will be responsible for the co-ordination of the careers service's structure, following a re-organisation of the service, and will be responsible for the management of four senior careers officers based at Scunthorpe Careers Centre.

Senior Careers Officers are responsible, under the direction of the Area Careers Officer, for the management of the careers service in the area.

This post is one of two devoted to the management of the work of the Careers Service in secondary schools in Scunthorpe and the surrounding area. The successful candidate will also be expected to assume some responsibility for work with clients possessing special needs or for the co-ordination of work experience.

Candidates should have sound experience in the careers service and be qualified, holding the Diploma in Careers qualification.

Drive, initiative and common sense are required together with current driving license for work in the district.

To obtain application forms please write enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Beverley, East Yorkshire YO1 1PE.

Application forms may be made by contacting Martin Seal, Careers Officer, on Hull 66081. Closing date 11th February 1985. (44785) 480000

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

